Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. NUMBER 62.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Life insurance canvassers. [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal [illegible] of the Monmouth Coal Company, [illegible] Iowa. [illegible] F. WHEELOCK, No. 12 Dearborn-st. [illegible] W. WALKER, Vice President and Treasurer.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our [illegible] Apply to CLARK & PATTERSON, [illegible]

WANTED—Four salesmen to sell [illegible] goods by sample for an Eastern house. [illegible]

WANTED—A bookkeeper. One acquainted with the commission business preferred. [illegible] "E. B. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent teacher of dancing, who can also play the violin well, in a prominent city in Iowa, where there is an excellent opening. [illegible] Smith & Nixon's Piano Store.

WANTED—Salesmen for the city and country who can engage permanently, either on salary or commission. [illegible] J. COWMAN, Berlin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class plowsmith. Steady employment and good wages. Address immediately, in person or by letter, GEO. CUKKENDALL, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—A tinner for a permanent situation, about 50 miles from Chicago; none but a practical workman wanted. Apply to JEWETT & ROOT, 39 River-st., between 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent lady to take charge of Sewing Department at the G. & S. M. Company Salesroom, 134 and 106 Washington-st.

WANTED—Everywhere, ladies of energy and good address, to introduce an article that sells rapidly, and pays large profits. No humbug. Address for particulars Room 2, No. 84 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Milliners—Six experienced milliners to go to pleasant towns in the country. Apply to WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer is wanted. Also a second girl and nurse in a small family. Apply at 143 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—Two good girls at $25 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Inquire at 298 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. Wages of [illegible] satisfaction is given. Inquire at 118 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework in a small family, at No. 106 Park-av.

WANTED—A good Protestant girl for second work. German, Scotch or American preferred. Apply at 576 South State-st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer—German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family of three at Hyde Park. [illegible] MERRILL & SMITH, 102 South Water-st.

WANTED—A good girl to take care of children and do chamber work; one that can come well recommended. Apply at 219 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A good girl who understands general housework. None need apply except those willing to work, and who can furnish good references. 64 Park-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 308 West Monroe-st., with reference.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework—Norwegian or German preferred. Good wages for good girl. Apply at 171 Monroe-st., corner of LaSalle.

WANTED—A good girl, one who understands cooking, washing and ironing, at 86 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers. Wages $2.00 and $2.25 per day. Work will last [illegible] Apply to P. S. WEARE & CO., Agents, 11 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—8 bridge carpenters, 25 men for railroad section work, 40 men for city work, 4 men for Michigan. Apply at 60 Madison-st.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, [illegible] Apply to J. M. MOORE & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 [illegible] Apply at 67 and 69 Monroe-st. [illegible] R. H. WOOD & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 60 men for sawmill in Michigan, 20 railroad laborers, and 30 teams. Apply at Room 3, Lind's Block.

WANTED—160 men early this morning on the [illegible] R. R., wages $2.10 to $2.50 [illegible] NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 106 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Money to loan, in sums of [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6972.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your vests, pants and jackets cleaned [illegible] 155 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Catarrh can be cured by [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a fine house and lot in a country village for a small farm. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2661, Chicago.

WANTED—An energetic man with [illegible] Apply at 194 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—To exchange a splendid farm near Chicago for a stock of merchandise. [illegible] Address J. L. STOCKTON, P. O. Box 306, Chicago.

WANTED—To borrow a few thousand dollars on good real estate security. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1516.

WANTED—An active business man, with $500 to $800, to take an interest [illegible] Apply at 155 [illegible]

WANTED—To buy ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing. [illegible] ISAAC GELDER, No. 204 South Wells-st.

WANTED—All those that are afflicted with Rheumatism and Neuralgia [illegible]

WANTED—To loan $500 for six months. [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced hand for ladies' fine rubbing, by the piece or week. Good wages and steady work, at 175 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Parties with small capital wishing to engage in a lucrative business [illegible] TILLOTSON & [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—First class furnished house wanted, by a good tenant, with a small family. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 787.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 4 to 7 rooms, within ten squares of Lake-st., North or South Side. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Rent paid in advance. Address "C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—House of from seven to nine rooms, on West Side, south of Lake and west of Halsted-st. Address "I. L." [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant house of from 7 to 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] WOODBRIDGE, Jr., No. 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house of 10 or 12 rooms, in a good location. [illegible] Tribune office, for one week.

WANTED—To Rent—A very small [illegible] Tribune Office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Active or silent, with $2,000 to [illegible] Address "STOCK," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $3,000, in a commission and provision business. [illegible] GEORGE DANFORD & Co., Room 1330, 127 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take an interest of $10,000 in a Coal Mine of superior quality [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1516.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $4,000 in cash, in an old established cash manufacturing business [illegible] Apply at 96 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a fine soap manufactory, with from $800 to $1,000. [illegible] GEORGE DANFORD & Co., Room 13, No. 127 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the commission business, by an old established house, whose business has grown beyond the capital of the present partners. [illegible] Address "A. M.," Tribune Office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, and two children, want permanent board with furnished rooms, in a private family. Address "C. F.," Tribune office.

BOARD—With furnished room, by two young men, in private family. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 5949.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen who for the first three months desire to pay but [illegible] P. O. Box 13.

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible] Box 2519.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an A No. 1 man, to [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who can work and understands [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good permanent situation [illegible] G. W. Pain, Apothecary, 100 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a good [illegible] or millwright shop. [illegible] Address "A. C.," [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Norwegian, who can take care of horses [illegible] KOENGAARD, No. 219 [illegible] Alexander-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first class brass and [illegible] Address "TINSMITH," [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a bookkeeper of ten years' experience. [illegible] "W. R. K.," Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a responsible business man, German, [illegible] Address "C. L. S.," 191 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an Electro Silver Plater and Gilder [illegible] Newark, N. J. First-class reference given.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a shoe house, by an active young man [illegible] Address "ADOLPH," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an Honest young man, a wholesale or retail store, or any other employment. [illegible] Address "BETA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk [illegible] capacity, by a young man who is a good accountant and thoroughly familiar with business. A moderate salary only required. [illegible] Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do second or up stairs work in a family where there are no children. [illegible] Address "KATIE," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable Yankee girl to do chamber work [illegible] Address "Miss K. S.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] private family, to do general housework [illegible] Taylor-st. City references given.

SITUATION—Wanted—A rest [illegible] American woman desires a situation [illegible] country. Apply at No. 38 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a [illegible] family as nurse or chambermaid [illegible] between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an [illegible] can girl as chambermaid or to do [illegible] Please inquire at 364 Ohio-st., or [illegible] Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] girl to do general housework [illegible] Apply at 303, corner Grove-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—By an intelligent lady in some first-class dry goods [illegible] Tribune Office.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month [illegible] Address JOHNSON & CO., Room 3, [illegible] Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day [illegible] WESTERN INK CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil [illegible] COOK & STURTEVANT, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole world [illegible] THE NEW MAP WONDER [illegible] Address GOODSPEED, 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted to sell [illegible] CAMPBELL, 131 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. [illegible] LATHROP & CO., No. 35 Reynolds' Block, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For my [illegible] Address CHAS. BILL, 132 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Historical Picture of Chicago [illegible] Address BLANCHARD & CHAS. 146 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day. Permanent employment. [illegible] Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—The World [illegible] Address LAMMONS, [illegible] LAKE, [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Silver [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Women of the War," a work of surpassing interest [illegible] Frank Moore. [illegible] Address R. C. TREAT, South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere [illegible] WINDOW CLEANER AND MAGIC [illegible] SMITH & CO., 84 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "OR[illegible] AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE" [illegible] & CO., 102 Washington-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE [illegible] KINGS, 164 Randolph-st., Rooms No. 6, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two thousand [illegible] worth of fine perfumery, bought at [illegible] No. 13 State-st., Lake House.

FOR SALE—One warehouse, with elevator, situated on Illinois Central Railroad [illegible] T. DREW, Nora, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Government [illegible] LICENSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Singer Sewing Machine and press table with three irons. [illegible] West Indiana-st., in the alley.

FOR SALE—One Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine [illegible] 153 South Clark-st., Room 7, up stairs, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine set of [illegible] furniture will be sold cheap for cash. [illegible] Call from 9 to 12 a. m. MRS. CHAMBERS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three dozen [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN, 33 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, delivered in any part of the city [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 42 in. 2 flue [illegible] boilers [illegible]

TO RENT—With steam power, [illegible] Planing Mill, corner Twenty-second and [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Wanted—A line [illegible] detective. A. F. QUINTARD, Chicago P. O.

Pianos

TO RENT—And for sale—Having [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class piano, [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—New and second hand [illegible] 210 [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Latest Order.

Displaced Civil Officers at the South Not To Be Reinstated.

Organization of Rebel Militia in Maryland.

Probable Success of the Plot for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

Important Order Relative to the Collection of Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

Large Increase of Revenue from Distilled Spirits and Tobacco.

FROM EUROPE.

Pacific Speech from the Emperor Napoleon.

Reassuring Note to be Issued from the French Foreign Office.

The Cretan Insurrection.

How the News of United States Sympathy was Received in Constantinople.

FROM MEXICO.

Prince Salm Salm Sentenced to Imprisonment for Seven Years.

Four Fine Thousand Persons Executed by Maximilian's Order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rebel Scheme for the Reinstatement of Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana—Probable Success of the Plot for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins—Rebel Militia Organizing in Maryland—General Sickles to Retire from the Army, etc., etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 30.

GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

There is the best reason for supposing that General Grant has issued an order to District commanders instructing them not to reinstate any civil officer heretofore displaced.

SCHEME FOR THE REINSTATEMENT OF EX-GOV. WELLS.

One of the first objects which those who have been clamoring here for the removal of Sheridan will seek to attain, through Hancock, will be the reinstatement of Wells, giving as reasons that the success of the rebuilding of the levees depends upon his being replaced, so that he may sign the bonds. All those four millions have been negotiated at sixty cents, conditioned upon the reinstatement of Wells. To accomplish the move, certain letters of Radical [illegible] written at the last session, and a letter of General Grant setting forth the importance of rebuilding the levees, are to be [illegible] into a virtual condemnation of Sheridan's course. General Grant will probably [illegible] this scheme, notwithstanding it has been fully considered by the President. The same men manipulating these bonds are engaged in preparing charges against Sheridan, which they hope will further [illegible]

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The scheme for displacing Commissioner Rollins has gathered such strength that General Steedman declares, to-night, that he has been assured he can have the place, but that he does not want it. To enable the President to [illegible] Mr. Rollins, charges are being trumped up against him to afford a pretext for setting him aside.

SUSPICIOUS.

The following advertisement appears in the *Intelligencer* this morning, and is exciting much comment:

"CONFEDERATE BONDS WANTED.

"FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AUGUST 28, 1867.
[illegible]
"W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier."

ORGANIZATION AND DRILLING OF MILITARY COMPANIES IN MARYLAND.

Information from all the surrounding counties of Maryland is to the effect that the organization and drilling of military companies is going on rapidly. Within a short time a [illegible] of cavalry companies has been [illegible] north of Baltimore on the lines of travel. An impression of impending trouble is reported to be very general by an ex-official who returned to this city to-day, he having [illegible] days in that portion of Maryland.

PRESIDENT REWARDS HIS FRIENDS.

Among the clerks in the Treasury Department is a man, brother to an ex-rebel Congressman, who all the time of the attack on [illegible] went through our lines to the rebel [illegible] and informed Early that the [illegible] only defended by militia and could be taken. For this he was tried by a [illegible] court, convicted and sentenced to be hung. He was subsequently pardoned and is now making up for lost time as clerk [illegible] pay.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Soldiers throughout the country will do well to look out for parties known to be [illegible], representing themselves as sent from Washington with instructions to solicit claim agents regarding the collection of additional bounties, and also stating that soldiers of 1861 are entitled to 160 acres of land. The object of these parties appears to be to copy the names, dates and numbers of regiments, and officers' signatures, as set forth on the discharge paper. With these, forged applications for pay are probably made out. Several of these parties have been discovered in Ohio and Indiana.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

General Steedman, Frank P. Blair, Sr., Samuel Randall and Coyle were among those who had interviews with the President to-day before the Cabinet meeting.

GENERAL SICKLES TO RETIRE FROM THE ARMY.

The *Star* has information that General Sickles will, on retiring from his command of the Second District, leave the army and resume practising law in New York.

THE PRISONERS AT TORTUGAS.

A letter from the Dry Tortugas says the number of prisoners there are forty five, mostly deserters. The conspirators are all well. Arnold is clerk, and Spangler and [illegible] are becoming skilled as carpenters.

[To the Associated Press.]

GRANT'S STANTON LETTER.

The only correspondence now remaining unpublished is the first letter of Grant on the subject of the removal of Stanton, marked private, which the President refused to allow to be published. [illegible] however, having referred to it in correspondence on the removal of Stanton, already published, the privacy is removed, and he has no objection to its publication; but at the same time he cannot give it out for such purpose, for the reason that it would be a breach of military [illegible]. General Grant's views on [illegible] were communicated to the President [illegible] so that if General Grant [illegible] it was no longer private, he ought [illegible] for publication, but he would not [illegible]. It now looks as though neither this letter nor that written by General Grant on the subject of assigning Hancock to relieve Sheridan, will be made public unless Congress should call for them.

SHERMAN AND THE WAR OFFICE.

[illegible], August 30.—A rumor was [illegible] this afternoon that General Sherman was to be appointed Secretary of War [illegible] in inquiry at proper sources it [illegible] to be entirely devoid of [illegible]. The General called on the Executive [illegible] a visit of courtesy.

MR. SEWARD.

[illegible] Seward's friends say he is not [illegible] of the Cabinet, as his presence is [illegible] absolutely required, [illegible] come, for the conduct of the negotiations with Great Britain [illegible] settlement of the pirate claims [illegible] in a fair way of [illegible] upon the basis of the cession of [illegible] important negotiations [illegible] involving the cession [illegible] United States, have also [illegible] Mr. Seward, and it is believed [illegible] brought to a favorable [illegible] The continuation of his [illegible] of State is, therefore, [illegible] public importance [illegible] of the President. Jerry Black, Coyle & Co. don't think so, however.

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE COLLECTION OF BACK PAY OF SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 28, 1867. (General Order No. 81.)

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To prevent payments on fraudulent soldiers' discharge papers, Paymasters are instructed by the chief of their department to refuse payment unless the identity of the soldier is positively established. [Circular No. 58, Paymaster General's Office, August 13, 1867.]

To insure as far as practicable the prompt payment of such claims, and at the same time still more carefully to guard against fraud, all officers who sign and deliver discharge papers will instruct the soldier to present them to the chief of the pay district in which he is serving at the time of his discharge, or, if he prefer, to some other designated chief of a pay district, and the officer will then immediately notify through another channel than the hands of the man the discharge Paymaster designated, of the fact of such discharge, date, name, regiment and company of soldier, as set forth in the papers. No payment will be made on a discharge by any paymaster, except on receipt of such notification, unless otherwise conclusively satisfied of their genuineness, and personal identity of the claimant.

By command of General Grant.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

SELF-RULING ENVELOPES.

The Post Office Department has enlarged its arrangements for supplying self ruling or black lined stamped envelopes.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Official accounts from Palermo, August 9th, show a frightful state of affairs in that city and neighborhood, the cholera having become epidemic and widespread.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

Amount of coin in the Treasury to-day, $114,318,000, of which $19,800,000 was coin certificates. Amount of currency, $37,000,000, making a total of $151,318,000.

SECRETARY BROWNING.

The Secretary of the Interior is much weaker to-day. His physicians have forbidden all visitors.

WOOL IMPORTS FOR 1866.

The quantity and value of raw and fleece wool, and flock, waste or shoddy imported into the United States for the year ending June 30th, is as follows: Wool 35,335,151 pounds, worth $5,770,093; shoddy $5,086,387 pounds, worth $516,480.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH ITALY.

The President in the course of his reply to Mr. Cerrenti to-day, said the State Department already has instructions to conclude a treaty of commerce with Italy.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Mr. Cerrenti was to-day received by the President as Italian Minister.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco are stated at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be largely in excess for the fiscal year ending with June, over those of any preceding like period.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Rollins left Washington last night on business in New York.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There are no new developments affecting the present members of the Cabinet. Any further changes do not now appear probable.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

PACIFIC SPEECH FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

PARIS, August 30.

While the Emperor Napoleon was temporarily delayed at Lillies, yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to past reverses as dark spots on the horizon, and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give great impetus to trade. While he blamed the director of the public press for spreading unfounded rumors and creating general distrust, he himself would do all in his power to recall confidence.

A REASSURING NOTE PROMISED FROM THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

PARIS, August 30.

It is reported that a note from the French Foreign Office, pacific in its character, will soon be issued.

LONDON, August 30.

It is said that the Government of France has given assurances of peace to Prussia.

The Salzburg Conference.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE STORY RELATIVE TO A SOUTH GERMAN BUND.

STUTTGART, August 30.

The official gazette of this city contains an article denying that the question of a South German Bund was discussed or even broached at the recent conference at Salzburg.

The Cretan Insurrection.

SENSATION CREATED IN CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY PASSED BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

LONDON, August 30.

The resolutions of the United States Congress expressing sympathy for the struggling Cretans, which Mr. Morris, the American Minister, recently presented to the Sublime Porte, have created a profound sensation at Constantinople.

South America.

THE PARANA CROSSED BY THE ALLIED ARMY.

LONDON, August 30—Evening.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, arrived to-day, brings intelligence that the allied army had crossed the Upper Parana into Paraguay, and a great battle might be looked for at any moment.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, August 30.

Steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived to-day.

BREST, August 30—Evening.

Steamship Cella, from New York, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, August 30.

Steamship St. George, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Jones-McCoole Prize Fight To-Day—Arrival of an Immense Number of Roughs—Great Excitement Over the Event—Arrangements for the Fight—An Attendance of Ten Thousand Witnesses Expected—Other Fights on the Tapis.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, August 30.

The great prize fight to-morrow between Aaron Jones, of New York, and Mike McCoole, of St. Louis, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Great numbers of sporting men have been arriving on every train for the last three days from all sections of the country. To-night the number received numerous accessions from St. Louis and New York, from which latter city are present nearly all the notorious fighting men. All day long the fight has been eagerly talked over, people of all classes seeming to take a common interest.

The fight will take place fifty miles from the city, on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, but where no one yet knows. Special trains have been chartered to leave the city about two o'clock to-morrow morning. The fight will commence at six. The rush for tickets has been immense, and it is calculated that not less than ten thousand persons will witness the contest.

McCoole passed through the city this morning, and with Jones will report to-night near the scene of the fight. The police are making efforts to prevent the fight from taking place, but they will not succeed.

Another fight has been arranged to take place in the same ring in which Jones and McCoole fight, immediately after their battle is over, between Patsey Sheppard, of St. Louis, and Mike Coburn, of New York, brother of Joe Coburn. Several other fights are on the tapis.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—Large numbers are leaving to witness the Jones and McCoole fight to-morrow, near Lawrenceburg. Bets, about even, amounting to $30,000, have been taken here.

FROM MADISON.

Reunion of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment—Wisconsin University Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., August 30.

About a hundred members of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment, from Dane, Sauk and Columbia counties, celebrated the anniversary of their muster into the United States service in 1862, by a picnic and reunion here to-day. A very pleasant time was enjoyed. Speeches were made by General Guppy, formerly Colonel of the regiment, Colonel W. F. Vilas, and Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Bull, formerly of the regiment, Governor Fairchild, General Allen, Secretary of State, Colonel Gill, the Attorney General, and Major H. A. Tenney, who, as paymaster, was with the regiment in some tight places. A permanent organization was effected.

The University Regents have had a meeting in regard to filling one of the Professorships, but have taken no action except to appoint a committee. There are about 200 students here already. About seventy-five of them are females, and more coming.

The weather has grown warmer to-day. There was a little frost in some places last night, but no harm was done.

FROM NEW YORK.

Immigration—Confidence Game Practised on an Emigrant—Interesting Bankruptcy Case—The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Governor Fenton has appointed John Austin Stevens, Jr., Commissioner to represent the State in the Statistical Congress in Paris, in September.

The steamers Germania, Etna and Pennsylvania, from Europe, have arrived.

Some 2,500 emigrants arrived to-day.

Henry Edall, of Washington County, Ill., on the eve of departing for Europe, was swindled by a confidence man out of $160 in gold.

An interesting bankruptcy case will soon be tried in this city. George L. Schuyler, member of the firm of R. G. L. Schuyler, has filed a petition to be adjudged a bankrupt, that he may obtain a certificate of discharge of all his debts, which amount to nearly $4,000,000.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board has redistricted the city, cut down the list of inspectors very materially, and placed the corps directly under the control of Colonel [illegible]

Advices from Demerara state that [illegible] Loss, $200,000. [illegible]

insecurity prevailed in business circles, and business was at a stand.

The French war steamers Phelegarten and Bouvet arrived last night from Vera Cruz.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

THE FAR WEST.

The Cholera Entirely Disappeared From Fort Harker—Sheridan's Transfer Favorably Received by the Troops—New Transportation Facilities on the Plains—Indian Atrocities in New Mexico—Fort Smith Attacked by Savages—Fifty of the Assailants Killed, etc., etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 30.

A despatch from Denver of the 26th states that Captain Cox, of the Tenth Infantry, just from Fort Harker, represents the cholera entirely disappeared from the entire route. The general health of the troops was good.

Sheridan's appointment in place of Hancock gives general satisfaction to the troops.

Ten new coaches have been placed between Laporte, Colorado and Cheyenne, connecting Denver stages. Wells, Fargo & Co. have commenced running a daily line of coaches between Denver and Julesburg, making the time about 30 hours to the present terminus at Wilson Creek, on the Kansas Pacific, three hundred and sixty four miles from Denver, making a hundred and seventy-nine miles more staging, one day and a half more time than the Omaha route.

News from Cheyenne City represents that speculators hold the best of all lots [illegible]. A city government has been organized there. Business at Julesburg is dull. Emigration to Cheyenne is thinning out the population.

New Mexico papers say that the Navajo and Apache Indians are very troublesome. The bodies of two hunters had been found horribly mangled in the Jan Marteo Mountains. Four more of the party were supposed to be killed.

The Indians on the 3d drove off thirteen thousand sheep. The inhabitants pursued and recovered all but fifteen hundred.

A despatch received from Virginia City reports that Fort Smith was attacked by Indians on the 11th. The Indians were repulsed, with fifty killed.

Steamers Guidon and Luella, from Benton, arrived yesterday afternoon with about three hundred passengers and over a million in treasure. There were large consignments of gold dust for the Omaha banks. Most of the passengers went East on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in preference to going to St. Louis by boats.

Great swarms of grasshoppers are ravaging the Platte Valley. They also made their appearance in this city yesterday, destroying garden vegetables. It is feared that the corn in the Elkhorn and Platte Valleys will be seriously damaged.

Ravages of the Cholera at St. Mary's Mission, Kansas—German Anti-Sunday Law Convention to Meet at Topeka.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 30.

The cholera has broken out recently quite seriously at St. Mary's Mission, in this State. On Tuesday five persons in one family died of the disease, and there are quite a number of other cases.

The Germans have called a State Convention to meet at Topeka, the 28th of September, for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to all men and parties who favor Sunday and temperance laws.

One-Half of the Residences of Montana City Burned—Movement Against the Indians—High Premium for Indian Scalps—The Fort Hays Expedition Not Heard From—Deaths From Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—About one half of the residences of Montana were burned on the 10th instant.

The "Montana Rangers," under General Beem, are expected to move against the Indians in a short time.

Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps.

No tidings of the expedition which left Fort Hays a few days since have yet been received.

The wife of Colonel Bankhead and twenty-five men of the Fifth Regiment, died of cholera at Fort Wallace.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, in a letter dated July 31, says: "There are probably ten Indian massacres to every one reported. The military force here is not half equal to the demand, and unless some [illegible] command or is appointed and can comprehend the true condition of the country, it is feared many years will elapse before we will be relieved of Indian troubles and personal danger. The country is, however, constantly increasing in white population."

THE SOUTH.

Deaths from Yellow Fever at New Orleans—The Disease on Board the Iron-clad Manaska—Removal of the City Comptroller at New Orleans—Latest Order from General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—There were twenty-six deaths from yellow fever yesterday. General Cyrus Hamilton was to-day interred with Masonic honors.

Thirty of the crew and four officers of the iron-clad Manaska are sick of yellow fever, and were removed to the hospital yesterday. Four of her crew have died. They had remained cooped up on board ship until the vessel had almost become a pest-house.

General Sheridan's order 18 removes P. G. Mason, City Comptroller, and appoints D. B. Mandel in his stead, for reasons similar to those given in the order readjusting the City Council.

Order 130 orders an election on the second Monday of September by the police juries of each parish of Inspector of Levees, to enter forthwith upon their duties, notifying proprietors to repair or construct new levees, in default thereof to enforce the law for such case; providing that a correct estimate of expenses for said repair or construction, whether by individuals or parish, be kept, and the acceptance of the levees by the State Engineer.

Board of Trade Organized in Richmond—The Georgia State Convention—Another Letter from General Pope—Governor Orr's Advice to the South Carolinians.

RICHMOND, Va., August 30.—The merchants here organized a Board of Trade to-day.

AUGUSTA, August 30.—The *Chronicle and Sentinel* asserts on authority of members of the Board of Registration, that private instructions have been issued that no freedmen be permitted to take seats in the approaching convention.

General Pope, having been written to to know whether there is any truth in the report that he intended issuing an order staying the collection of debts, replied:

"No conceivable circumstances could induce me to interfere with the general business of the State or the relations of debtor and creditor. The only orders issued or to be issued are such as are considered necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, which do not prevent a violent change in the ordinary course of the civil courts. People look for relief to the State Convention. I do not consider such matters within my province to adjust."

Governor Orr was to deliver a speech in at Belton, S. C., to-day, in which he will advise the people to register and vote for a Convention, being satisfied that the attitude of the negroes in the Convention and Legislature will produce a wonderful reaction in favor of the South throughout the North.

CHARLESTON, August 30.—184 registered to-day—75 whites.

FROM DES MOINES.

A New Oil Manufactory—Progress on the Track of the Rock Island Railway—Business of the Pension Agency—The Lecture Season.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 30.

An oil manufactory commenced operation in this city to-day. They have a full supply of flaxseed, and will make about four barrels of oil daily. Prices for seed range from $1.50 to 1.75.

The track of the Rock Island Railroad was laid to the corporation line to-day, and our citizens are greatly rejoiced thereat.

The amount of pension money paid out by the agency in this city has increased about $15,000 during the last three months. The amount to be paid out during the six months ending September 4th is about $75,000.

The Library Association announce the following as a part of the list of lecturers for the coming season: Charles Sumner, J. G. Holland, Grace Greenwood, Anna Dickinson, W. H. Milburn, Henry Vincent, Robert Dale Owen, B. F. Taylor, Petroleum V. Nasby, J. E. Murdoch.

Rain commenced falling here about ten o'clock this evening.

MEXICO.

Prince Salm-Salm Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment—Number of Persons Executed by Order of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A Mexican letter says Prince Salm-Salm, who was expecting to be shot, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Santa Anna is to be tried by court-martial.

Secada has given in his adhesion to the Government.

A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed since 1865, by Maximilian's order, shows a total of 9,244.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrangements for the Coming Saengerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—Arrangements for the Northwestern Saengerfest, commencing on the 3d proximo, are nearly completed. A hall capable of seating six or seven thousand persons has been erected on Court House Square for the occasion.

Daily newspaper correspondents attending the Saengerfest are requested to call immediately on their arrival at the *Journal* or *Herald* offices, where the Press Committee [illegible]

will furnish all needed credentials and accommodations.

A complimentary banquet will be tendered visiting members on Friday night.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Fourth Day of the Rockford Horse Fair—Trotting Matches—Prizes for Excellence in Equestrianism—Base Ball Matches on the Grounds—Programme for To-day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, August 30.

The entertainment for the forenoon was a game of base ball between the Phœnix Club, of Belvidere, and the Darlington Club, of Darlington, Wis. But seven innings were played, the Phœnix Club winning by a score of 55 to 5.

In the afternoon there was a display of gentlemen's roadsters, for which there were six entries. The first premium of $40 was awarded to J. B. Kenegy's horse, Honest Abe, and the second, $30, to Ed. Dorr's mare, Fannie Brown. The prizes for lady equestrianism were awarded in the order stated in yesterday's despatch.

For the trotting match there were three entries—Kirkwood, Plowboy and Canaan. The first prize of $800 was taken by Kirkwood. Time—2:39½, 2:45¼ and 2:54. The second prize, $100, was won by Plowboy, and the third, $25, by Canaan.

Then followed a race for a purse of $60 for beaten horses. The purse was taken by Douglas. Time—2:38½, 2:39¼, and 2:41½.

The base ball playing this afternoon was between the Phœnix Club and the Riverside Club, of Dixon, and resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 33 to 24, seven innings only being played. To-morrow morning the Riverside and Darlington clubs will play, and in the afternoon the Phœnix and Forest City clubs. There are three prizes for ball playing—$150, $100 and $50.

The Horse Fair at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 30.—Yesterday was the great day of the Horse Fair. The attendance was decidedly large, and the receipts must have been in proportion. The attraction was the performance of the ladies on horseback, which was highly creditable. The attendance to day is not so large, though much better than during the two past days.

The ceremonies opened with a pacing race, best two in three, for fifteen and ten dollars. The entries were Prentice, by Van Dorn, and Rock, by Watkins, both of Springfield, and George, by Watkins, of Pike County. Prentice was rode by John Brown, a lad of fifteen years; the others were in harness. The first and last heats were won by Watkins, and the second by the boy. Much excitement prevailed and large sums of money changed hands.

The next was a contest for a purse of $275—racking and pacing horses, best two in three. Entries: "Ace of Clubs," by Colonel Dickey, of St. Louis; "Jack Looney," by L. P. Corlin, of St. Louis, and Peter Whetstone, of Jacksonville. Whetstone had the inside, with a slight advantage, which he retained but a short time. Ace of Clubs taking the lead in the second quarter, and winning the heat—time, 2:24. Looney broke badly, and finally fell on the track, throwing the jockey and splintering the sulkey. The second heat was also won by Ace of Clubs—time, 2:28¼. This last heat was the most extraordinary of the Fair, and demonstrated the superiority of the winner, who made two bad breaks and fell over fifty yards in the rear, but gained on the home stretch.

The Coming Base Ball Tournament at Decatur, Ill.—Great Preparations Made for the Event.

DECATUR, Ill., August 30.—Great preparations are being made for the grand base ball tournament to be held here, commencing September 16th and ending September 21st. Over $3,000 in premiums are offered, competition being open to Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri. The grounds will be arranged with every convenience, and a covered amphitheatre, seating 5,000 people, will accommodate the spectators.

Letters are being received daily from clubs in all parts of the country, signifying their intention to be present and participate. The Committee of Arrangements is headed by H. Clay Ellis, Esq., and all are working like beavers to carry out the magnificent programme.

A Swimming Feat.

SANDUSKY, O., August 30.—On Wednesday last, John McGreen and Charles Kinney, of Kelley's Island, near Sandusky, swam a race in Lake Erie, from Kelley's Island to [illegible]. They had swam three miles Kinney was so far behind that he gave up and got into an accompanying [illegible]. McGreen kept on, and reached Marblehead in just two hours and a half, making the entire distance without rest or resting. He smoked, chewed tobacco, drank wine and sang songs on the way. He seemed very little fatigued. This is the most remarkable swimming feat on record.

Base Ball Match at Toledo.

DETROIT, August 30.—The Detroit Base Ball Club was defeated yesterday in Toledo, by the Quickstep Club of that city, by a score of 25 to 28.

CRIME.

Fatal Assault Upon a Pugilist—A Supposed Murder.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, August 30.

A gang headed by one Collins, yesterday stabbed and fractured the skull of John Gault, a pugilist from New York. Gault will die.

The corpse of a man, supposed to be a Prussian ropemaker, has been found in Christy's wood mutilated by hogs. He is thought to have been murdered.

Defaulting Ticket Agents.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 30.

J. S. Kirby, railroad ticket agent at Topeka, has absconded in default, it is supposed, of $5,000. He is reported to have killed himself at Americus, Lyon County. The sum of $1,000 was found upon his person.

Mr. Jewett, son of Judge Jewett, of Ohio, and ticket agent at Junction City, is also reported to have left under mysterious circumstances.

Execution of a Murderess.

NEW YORK, August 30.—At New Brunswick, N. J., to-day, Bridget Dergen, the New Market murderess, expiated her crime on the gallows. A large number of people witnessed the execution. She made a full confession of her guilt, fully exonerating her supposed accomplice, Mary Gilroy, and alleging she committed the murder in the hope of taking Mrs. Corlile's place in the household.

A Mysterious Murder.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A mysterious murder and abortion case has occurred in Lansingburg. The body of a young girl, thrown from the window of a carriage on Monday night, was found dead. Signs of a recent attempt at abortion was discovered. Two men were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder. The woman's name is believed to be Carrie Hubbard, who it is supposed resided at Pittstown.

The Incendiary Mania.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—A young girl named Carl, living two miles from this city, was arrested yesterday, having confessed an uncontrollable desire to burn up everything. It was found on investigation that within the last week alone she had fired five buildings in the suburbs, two of which were consumed. She is in jail awaiting examination.

Arrested for Perjury.

DES MOINES, August 30.—Legrand Byington, of Iowa City, was arrested a few days since on a charge of perjury. After lying in jail a day he was released on $2,000 bonds.

Arrest of a Highway Robber.

DETROIT, August 30.—Joseph Packard, the man who attempted to murder and rob Young, near Lexington, some days since, has been arrested near Mount Clemens, and is now in jail.

Revenue Frauds in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, August 30.—Rapp & Co.'s tobacco manufactory was seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue Law.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations for the Iowa Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 30.

The Republicans of Johnson County have nominated Hon. E. Clark for the State Senate, and Hon. R. S. Finkbine and D. W. Henderson for the House. In Decatur County they have nominated Captain J. B. Springer. In Linn County, Colonel Robert Smyth for the Senate, and Charles Weare and Adam Perry for the House. In Monroe County, for Senator, E. M. Bell.

The Crops in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 30.—For the past few days the weather has been quite cold, and a frost is feared before the corn is out of danger. Last night would have brought a killing frost but for the high wind. With about two weeks more of favorable weather, the corn will be a splendid crop; but without it the crop will be nearly worthless.

Wheat is nearly all harvested in splendid condition. In consequence of the favorable weather, the State will have at least 15,000,000 bushels for exportation. Oats and other crops are also fine.

Reciprocity Treaty Between the United States and [illegible].

NEW YORK, August 30.—The *Herald's* San Francisco special says: "Advices from Honolulu state that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii has been signed by the King."

Fatally Injured by a Threshing Machine.

[illegible] Myers, of Winfield, Henry County, was fatally injured by falling on the tumbling rod of a threshing machine a few days since.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Yanktons and How they Live.

Scenes on Arriving at the Yankton Reserve.

Ravages of Grasshoppers.

Arrival of the Commission at Fort Randall.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FORT RANDALL, Dakota, August 24.

THE YANKTONS.

The Yankton reserve, which we visited this morning, is about seventeen miles from Fort Randall, on the left bank of the Missouri River. The tribe numbers about 4,000 persons, and is employed in tilling the land. But, by a hapless accident, their entire corn crop, which would have amounted to 40,000 bushels, has been destroyed by the grasshoppers. It is one of the marvels of the world the story they have brought. From Fort Benton to near Yankton, a distance by the river of two miles, they have in three days destroyed the crops, stripped the trees, and cleared off every vestige of vegetation. When I walk out into the bushes, or through the weeds, they start up in immense swarms. They strike against the face with force sufficient to cause pain. At the sight of these swarms flying over the river and sweeping steadily eastward, one is reminded of the similar plague which afflicted the land of Egypt. Last year the Yanktons raised 25,000 bushels of corn. This season they will raise nothing, and, unless assisted by the Government, will suffer terribly.

The village lies about a hundred paces from the river. There are a number of houses, in which live the agent and others, and a long wooden building—a council chamber below and a warehouse above. In this council chamber, it is reported, are the remains of the very turkey gobbler who yanked a grasshopper off a sweet potato vine at this very point. There were several turkeys to be seen roaming about—descendants of the celebrated. In the warehouse are stored the annuity goods, and plows, &c. They had put in one thousand acres of corn, lying south of the mission. In the centre of the village is a small block house with an iron roof, on which the delegate once entrenched himself and beat back the howling savages to their prairie homes.

These Indians are not as well educated as the Santees and are not as dissolute, nor so lazy. There are very few who can read their own language, and there are many of them who consider it a disadvantage, since it is in their eyes well that they should conform to the customs of the whites as much as possible. Their Chief, called "The Man Struck by the Ree," aided by seven subchiefs, or soldiers, rules over them without difficulty. They are a strong, warlike tribe, feared of old by their neighbors, and capable of coping with any who might attack them. They have nearly always been friendly to the whites. One by one, they came down to the band, strutting slowly and majestically along, closely wrapped in their woollen blankets, and answering our "hows," as we passed by. Boys of ten, covered only by a blanket, walked down the paths, and, when near the boat, squatted down on the ground. The squaws nursed their pappooses, one of which cried most vociferously—just like a white baby, as one married man on board observed. One dark-skinned woman amused herself by placing her hand behind her ear, and then going through certain operations which are familiar in the army, and which require the thumb and fingers. They did not say a word, even among themselves, but sat unmoved, except when Colonel Campbell, who knew them all, accosted them. Finally, one or two hailed on the lower deck the erect, soldierly form of General Harney, whom they had met in 1855 and in previous years. Among the Indians of the Plains the General is a great favorite. They know that when at war he was inexorable, but they also know that when he made a promise, even if it were against his own interests, he would keep it. He never broke his word to them. As they say, he had not a forked tongue, therein differing from the celebrated Chivington. The General recognized some of those people whom he had seen in 1855 and who had been with or against him when he defeated the hostile Indians at Ash Hollow. They were delighted at seeing again the Big Chief, whom they had heard was coming, and he seemed pleased to see them. We left with them some tobacco, potatoes and hams, and went on.

THE WOOD YARD.

It was just below the reserve that we came up to about the last wood-yard, boats being compelled, a little above here, to stop and cut their own wood. The St. John has a good stock of coal, however, and will probably not be compelled to stop in the Bad Lands to gather wood. These men have established themselves at various points along the river, built log houses, where frame ones are not possible, and cut wood, which they pile up by the bank and which they sometimes have to haul for quite a distance. The moment that a boat whistles, the owner of the wood hurries to the spot and seats himself upon the pile. There he remains while the boat is landing, making no motion, no sign. There he remains while the Captain walks up with the clerk, with his pole in his hand. Questioned as to the price, he makes a brief reply. Then the men, shambling up the gangway, proceed to take it off. He, however, does not stir until they get near him, when he dismounts, goes on the boat, gets his pay and a drink and is seen no more of men. On many points the wood is getting very scarce, and coal will have to be used to a considerable extent. These men get gloriously misanthropic, and seem utterly averse to all communion with their kind.

THE SCENERY

has been growing finer and finer. On both banks are now precipitous bluffs, sometimes forty feet high. On the western shore rolling land, broken by chalk buttes, whose slippery sides one cannot well climb with boots on, and with mosses, or bits of square table land, extend to the Black Hills. Little water is to be found there, except in the rainy seasons or in the melting of the snows, when short-lived torrents rush down to the Niobrarah. These woodless tracts, so gracefully rolling without outlines as suave as those of a woman's form. Hawks abound in the air, and ducks on the water's edge, but no antelope have yet been seen.

Of the military post, at which we have just arrived, I will speak more fully hereafter.

The Gigantic Monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company.

George Alfred Townsend, writing from Canada to the Boston *Post*, makes the following curious statement concerning the Hudson Bay Company: "What is this gigantic monopoly, with two-thirds of a continent for its game preserve? Whence came this modern Nimrod, slaying his millions of beaver and buffalo every year? Are we aware that upon this hemisphere there is a private corporation owning nearly as much land as all the United States? This is the Hudson's Bay Company, founded in 1670, sixty years before a house stood in Baltimore, twelve years before the Quakers sailed up the Delaware, and three years before Boston had a wharf. King Charles II. made the Hudson's Bay Company arbitrary and despotic over all the region watered by the streams of Hudson's Bay, and for two centuries its Governors have shut all this world away from civilized mankind. They have lied as to its capacity for cultivation, preferred to keep it a heathen wild for the hiding of wolves and catamounts, and the English Government has backed them up, to the wrong of the Canadian people, who have been excluded from the fairest part of the Northern lands. This enormous monopoly employs 3,000 white men to haul its boats and make up its furs, and 100,000 Indian hunters. With two million seven hundred thousand square miles under its control, only 120,000 people live in it. For 110 years it paid annual dividends of seventy per cent. As far back as 1680—a hundred years before our Government organized—it paid dividends of fifty per cent. [illegible] about far company, the 'Northwestern,' about forty years ago, and it sold one million two hundred thousand imports only two hundred fifty dollars. It has one hundred and sixty-four trading posts, is subject to no law, wares people of its immense estate as you would order a man out of your office, and protests that grain shall not grow in the haunts of the raccoon, nor prayers be said where the lynx crunches the bones of the Indian squaw. This association of deer-slayers killed in 1856 90,000 beavers, 171,000 martens, 34,000 lynxes, 10,000 bears, 33,000 foxes, 200,000 muskrats, 19,000 otters, 18,000 skunks, and 145,000 buffaloes. It gives the Indian a pint of glass beads and a bottle of rum for a silver fox skin, which it sells for [illegible] gold. It [illegible]

$200,000 paid in furs every year, and we ought to have had a military post on Red River twenty years ago. At the north end of Lake Winnipeg there is a place called Norway House, where the Governors of the five sub territories meet Governor Dallas, commander over the mighty region, and the spoil of the year is promptly divided and the Indians duly swindled. The hunts for buffalo are two in number, each lasting two months, and begin respectively June 15 and November 10. The capital of the company is seven millions of gold dollars, and they own a million gold dollars worth of property in American Oregon, secured to them by the treaty of 1846.

This cormorant company is now a stumbling block in the way of progress. It is a dark age romance to see its canoes come down the rapids freighted with furs; to see its files of half-breeds disappear into the forests where all the long year the Indian has been slaying the game, making a bloody wilderness war, lying in ambush against the wolf, and challenging the white bear to single combat. At last the long period of its hunting is over; the guardian of thirty millions of people will make a freshet up the streams of the Winnipeg to drown out beast and slayer together, and take by the throat the uncircumcised corporation that would plant its avarice across the gates of a hemisphere and turn back the sluices of mankind.

The Vice Presidency Useless and Dangerous.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a communication from Maysville, Ky., favoring the abolition of the office of Vice President, from which we extract the following:

Now that the subject of reconstruction is occupying the minds of our people and Congress, it would be well to consider the propriety of abolishing the office of Vice President. If there is any reliance to be placed in circumstantial evidence and singular coincidences, there is good reason to believe that the Vice Presidency has afforded the occasion and inducement, on more than one instance in our history, of removing the President by taking his life in a secret method, in order to place a Vice President in the chair of State, who was pledged or relied upon to change the policy of the Administration so as to suit the views of those who would carry out the plot of assassination.

It is a singular fact in our history that while from 1789 to 1841—fifty-two years—we lost no President while in office, though five of them during that time served two terms each; yet in the next twenty-four years ending in April, 1865, we lost three Presidents—Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and within the same period it is well known that an attempt was made to poison a fourth, James Buchanan. These things have caused thinking men to fear that General Harrison and General Taylor were each poisoned, as was attempted, but unsuccessfully, with Mr. Buchanan. This suspicion was strengthened with many when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated soon after his second election.

Now, let it be remembered, that besides the singular fact that from 1789 to 1841 we lost no President, and yet, from 1841 to 1865, less than half that time, we lost three by death and the life of another was attempted to be taken, and then reflect that in each instance of the succession of Vice President, though elected on the same ticket with the deceased President, the whole policy of the Government in relation to the great issues of the day was at once changed, and we cannot rationally resist the conclusion that the Vice Presidency had much to do in presenting the inducements and offering the occasion for the sudden removal of the President. Such a coincidence of three almost successive deaths of Presidents, in so short a time, and the more unaccountable coincidence that in every instance the policy of the Government was immediately changed to suit the political party opposed to the deceased President, and, also, the trying President himself, must cause every reflecting mind to fear that General Harrison and General Taylor, as well as Mr. Lincoln, were foully dealt with.

In view of all these facts, it would be well for Congress to consider whether it would not be best to dispense with the office of Vice President altogether, and provide, by an amendment to the Constitution, that in case of the death or removal of the President, the existing College of Electors, so far as the members of the last College remained, should convene as expeditiously as possible after such death or removal as practicable, and proceed to fill such vacancy; and provide that in the few days that must intervene between the death and such election by the College, the Secretary of State, and War, or some one of the existing Cabinet, should discharge all duties absolutely necessary for the Government, and none others.

Such an amendment would remove all inducements to assassinate the President, so far as ambitious could be made as to a successor. As it now stands, it is easy for the Vice President, though he may not directly have anything to do with a plot to remove the President, to give assurance of the policy he would adopt in case such a misfortune as the death of the President should occur, and thus the inducement would at once be presented for bad men to enter upon a suitable occasion to change the policy of the Government, by secretly removing its head.

Twelve Ways of Committing Suicide.

A medical contemporary thus enumerates the fashionable modes of doing it:

1. Wearing of thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights, and in cool, rainy weather. Wearing unsufficient clothing, especially on the limbs and extremities.

2. Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels. Going to theatres, parties and balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in complete perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over-garments, through the cool, damp night air.

3. Sleeping in feather beds in seven by nine bed-rooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows, and especially with two or more persons in the same small unventilated bed-room.

4. Surfeiting on hot and very stimulating dinners. Eating in a hurry without half masticating your food, and eating heartily before going to bed, when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitement of the evening.

5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another, through chewing and smoking tobacco, and drinking intoxicating liquors; by personal abuse, and physical and mental excesses of other descriptions.

6. Marrying in haste and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction; cultivating jealousies and domestic broils, and getting always in a mental torment.

7. Keeping children quiet by giving them paregoric and cordials; by teaching them to suck candy, and supplying them with raisins, nuts and rich cake.

8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to our health; following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and niceties when the stomach says no, and by forcing food into it when nature does not demand, and even rejects it; gormandizing between meals.

10. Contriving to keep into a continual worry about something or nothing; giving away to fits of anger.

11. Being irregular in all our habits of eating and sleeping; eating too much, too many kinds of food, and that which is too highly seasoned.

12. Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves, and not applying early for medical advice when disease first appears; taking celebrated quack medicines to the degree of making a drug shop of the body.

The above causes produce more sickness, suffering and death, than all epidemic, malaria and contagion, combined with war, pestilence and famine. Nearly all who have attained old age have been remarkable for equanimity of temper, correct habits of diet, drink and rest—for temperance, cheerfulness and morality. Physical punishment is sure to visit the transgressor of nature's law.

All commit suicide and cut off many years of their natural life who do not observe the means of preventing disease and of preserving the health.

What St. Louis Wants to do to Bolster up its Failing Fortunes.

[From the Omaha Republican.]

In the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Thursday, August 15th, we find a leading editorial of more than ordinary significance and importance, relative to the railroad connections of St. Louis, which we transfer to our columns with pleasure. Omaha is just as anxious for the building of this air-line road as St. Louis can be, and will hail its progress and ultimate completion with the highest satisfaction. A direct connection with St. Louis (by rail) whence we derive our supplies of sugar, molasses, coffee, iron, nails, etc., is just what is demanded by the business interests of this city. During the navigable season of the Missouri, these articles are brought to us cheaply and with reasonable promptness, by steamers, but in the winter we are wholly cut off from St. Louis. If Omaha is to become the wholesale point for the trade of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, our connection with St. Louis and New Orleans, whence our supplies of heavy groceries, iron and nails must always be derived, the importance of a connection which will afford our wholesale dealers equal facilities in winter and summer, cannot be over-estimated. Cheap freights, resulting from a wholesome competition, not only between rival lines to Chicago, but with a short line to St. Louis, will enable wholesale dealers here to supply the Eastern States and Territories at such figures as cannot fail to make it the interest of the business men to purchase here. The *Democrat*, after urging the importance of the immediate construction of the air-line via Chillicothe, Missouri, well remarks that, "losing control of that connection, we cannot see how, for many years at least, we can hope to compete with Chicago for the enormous trade of which Omaha is the outlet." With that line constructed, the *Democrat* claims "the distance from Omaha to St. Louis will be over one hundred miles less than from Omaha to Chicago." This assertion, we believe, is borne out by the facts.

[From the St. Joseph Union.]

This air-line road will pour the immense trade of the Grand River country into the warehouses of St. Louis, if they will take the pains to secure its completion before that trade is diverted to Chicago and other rival points. St. Louis, in her solicitude to extend the facilities of railroad communication to points outside our State, has overlooked and apparently forgotten more inviting fields within our own borders. It is well to aid in developing and building the towns of Iowa and Kansas, but surely it is equally praiseworthy to aid in building up and enriching our own citizens. It is liberal on the part of St. Louis to exert her energies in extending the North Missouri Road from Macon City up into Iowa, but the tenth part of the money necessary to carry out this enterprise would be ten times more beneficial to the trade of St. Louis if expended in the Grand River Valley.

Quantrell.

[From the [illegible] Journal.]

The fate of the miserable wretch is a mystery. Several men have been arrested for Quantrell, but have been released after abundance of evidence had been shown that they did not answer the description in full. The general belief and opinion is that Quantrell escaped to Texas, and there either died of consumption or went to Mexico. An old gentleman from Illinois, who has recently been buying cattle in Texas, says that he became acquainted with a man in Central Texas, who, in conversation, told him that Quantrell was still living in that State, and that in three days' ride he could show him the man. He said that he was a secessionist during the war, but generally kept quiet, and being an old man, he wanted to still live in peace with his neighbors, and would not, therefore, tell where Quantrell is, but said he could take him where he is living in three days' ride.

Melancholy Story of a Burning Swamp in Canada.

[From the Buffalo Express, August 28.]

The long drouth and the intense heat are rendering the woods to a condition so combustible that fires in them are becoming numerous and threatening. Several such fires, upon a considerable scale, are burning in this vicinity on both sides of the river, the most considerable one being in progress some twelve or fifteen miles back of Fort Erie, in Canada. An immense column of white smoke arising from the forest conflagration has attracted the attention of our citizens for several days and given rise to some exaggerated stories. The scene of the fire is an immense swamp, covering a good many hundred acres, fortunately worthless both in its timber and its soil. The fire, therefore, can do nothing but burn up the nests of rattlesnakes and other reptiles, with which the swamp is said to be thickly infested, and is therefore engaged in a good missionary work.

Not long since a portion of this reptile haunted swamp was the locality of a very melancholy occurrence, which produced great feeling and excitement throughout the neighboring country. A party from the farther side of the swamp, living at or near Port Colborne, ventured into its recesses upon a berrying expedition. One of the company was a mother, with an infant child. The child fell asleep and its mother deposited it on her shawl, upon some comfortable bed of moss or grass, while she pursued the quest for fruit. Unconsciously she wandered further than she meant from the sleeping infant, and startled suddenly to find it out of her sight, became bewildered, and lost all reckoning of the place. The friends, all summoned to the search, scoured every part in vain. The hunt grew frantic as darkness came on, and when gathering night drove the party from the swamp, they collected neighbors from every direction and entered again with lanterns and torches. All night the search went on, and not until after morning dawned was the lost infant found. Too late. The child was dead. It had died the horrible death which a mother's shuddering fancy must have constantly pictured during the search. It had been struck by the deadly fangs of a rattlesnake, having roused the reptile, probably, by its struggles and cries.

Let the fire do its work upon the swamp—the speedier the better. But as long as a vestige of its rank jungle remains, the story of the lost infant will be preserved in association with it.

The story that the King of Abyssinia had shut up a batch of Englishmen, and threatened their lives, because Queen Victoria had refused his hand in marriage, which has had some currency, never had, it appears, any foundation in fact. He imprisoned them because a letter which he wrote to England, asking for an envoy regularly accredited to him, was allowed to lie a year and a half in the Foreign Office unanswered.

The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, is in Boston.

Hats and Caps.

FALL STYLE OF SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, INTRODUCED THIS DAY, Saturday 30th, BY J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake-st.

FALL STYLE! FALL STYLE! LOOMIS, HATTER, NO. 93 CLARK-ST., Will introduce the Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st.

HATS. Fall fashions GENTS' DRESS HATS now ready. BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st.

Clothing.

BOYS' CLOTHING. A FINE LOT OF FALL SUITS JUST RECEIVED. CHAS. C. COLLINS, 74 Randolph-st. Prices Lower Than Ever.

Safes.

HERRING & CO. HAVE A HOUSE SAFE, Specially designed for the safe keeping of Plate, and Ladies' Diamonds and Jewelry. It is elaborately and beautifully finished, and for sale CHEAP, AT 40 STATE-ST.

Furnaces.

LAWSON'S CAN BE SEEN ONLY AT 53 State-st. FURNACES!

Photographs.

ALL THAT'S FAIR MUST FADE. But BRAND, at his elegant Art Gallery, 105 Lake-st., will restore your old pictures by enlarging and retouching them to oil, thus making them equal to life pictures. Porcelains, more beautiful than any pictures ever made before. Cabinet Photographs, only $6, and superior Cartes de Visite for only $1.50 per dozen.

Reward.

$150 REWARD is offered to any one who brings back my travelling trunk, D. LEVY, who has stolen $1,150 worth of goods from my office. A. B. FIEDLER, 89 [illegible]

General Notices.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER List of State and County Fairs is now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 3 cents; or may be procured at The Prairie Farmer office, No. 184 South Clark-st., Chicago. The list embraces all the prominent State Fairs, and the greater part of the County Fairs in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, &c., giving the date and locality in which they are to be held. Specimen copies of the WEEKLY PRAIRIE FARMER sent to any address free. Good canvassing agents wanted. Address PRAIRIE FARMER CO., Chicago.

BONNER'S Hair Cutting & Shaving Establishment, 191 Lake-st., near Clark, is the place to have good work done at as low a price as the times will admit. Old friends, and the public generally, are invited to call.

CHASE & TIFFANY'S Grain Grader & Separator. The best Separator in use—simple, durable, reliable. [illegible] Address AMERICAN GRADER & [illegible] CO., P. O. Box 902, Chicago, Ill.

SUICIDE OF ANDY JOHNSON!—[illegible] "Goodspeed's Golden Pens" [illegible] Sold by all enterprising Stationers.

Dissolution.

NOTICE—The partnership of WING & BODLEY, 63 Monroe-st., is dissolved by mutual agreement. LEVI WING only is authorized to sign the firm name. LEVI WING. A. E. BODLEY.

Fruits.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT! [illegible]

Bags.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY. COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.

STARK A,	LUDLOW AA,
LEWISTON A,	PITTSFIELD S,
ANDROSCOGGIN,	EXTRA A,
SPRINGFIELD,	PACIFIC,
NATIONAL,	EMPIRE CITY,
PREMIUM A,	LUDLOW A,

A FULL STOCK OF THE LEADING BRANDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Cash buyers, and those looking for the lowest prices, will do well to review our stock. Orders filled promptly on day of arrival. J. & H. CHAPMAN, 139 SOUTH WATER-ST.

BAGS BAGS. LEWISTON A, AMERICAN A, HURD A, STARK A, BOARD OF TRADE A, And all other brands of SEAMLESS BAGS, COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS, PAPER BAGS FOR GROCERS' USE, for sale at BOARD OF TRADE BAG FACTORY, NOYES & BROWN, 45 LASALLE-ST.

Boots and Shoes.

115 SOUTH CLARK-ST. 115 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Great Closing Out Sale ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL. BEFORE MOVING TO OUR NEW STORE No. 77 Lake-st., We offer our ENTIRE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES, At First Cost. ROSENTHAL & MANNHEIMER, 115 South Clark-st.

Cider and Wine Mill.

THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION CIDER AND WINE MILL Manufactured expressly for F. G. WELCH & CO., 63 & 65 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., Sole Agents for the West and Northwest. WHOLESALE PRICE, $38 Each, Delivered on cars at Chicago. Shipped promptly on receipt of price, or orders from responsible dealers, and warranted to be the BEST CIDER OR WINE MILL MADE.

Lake Steamers.

LAKE SUPERIOR. GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS. FARE REDUCED! The splendid new side-wheel Steamer, NORTHWEST, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS, Leaves DETROIT on Excursion Trips to Lake Superior, MONDAY Evening Sept. 2nd. Passage at reduced rates, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return, can be secured at my office, below Rush-st. Bridge. A. E. GOODRICH.

N. T. CO. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. For Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, calling at Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland. The new and first-class Screw Steamer CITY OF BOSTON, E. Chapman, Master. Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., MONDAY EVENING, September 2d, at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Steamers of this line leave regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p. m. JOHN H. GREEN, Gen. Pass. Agent. J. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

HO! FOR MILWAUKEE. Goodrich's Side-wheel Steamer leaves this SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Fare to Milwaukee $1.00 less than by rail. Docks below Rush-st. Bridge. Brass and string band on board.

Educational.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 320 Wabash-av. The TWENTY-SIXTH Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, With complete Departments for imparting instruction to Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen of almost every grade of attainment. [illegible] W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME L. PRUNIER KAISER, (From Paris) TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE [illegible]

DYRENFURTH'S Classical & Ladies' Colleges, 120, 122 and 124 Randolph-st., will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 2d. [illegible]

University Notre Dame, St. Joseph Co., Indiana. Studies will be resumed at this Institution on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867. For Catalogues, address Rev. WM. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. [illegible]

CHICAGO ART SCHOOL, [illegible]

GRAHAM SEMINARY, 334 Michigan-av., corner Twelfth-st. Will Reopen Monday, Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained, by reference, at bookstores. SUSAN F. WOOD, Principal.

Financial.

$10,000 TO LOAN, [illegible]

New Publications.

APPROVED SCHOOL-BOOKS PUBLISHED BY E. H. BUTLER & CO., 137 S. Fourth-st., Philada.

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Fleming & Tibbins' French Dictionary. [illegible]

Fleming & Tibbins' French Dictionary. Abridged. One vol. 12mo. 724 pages.

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Howe's Ladies' Reader.

Howe's Ladies' Book of Reading and Recitations.

Smith's English Grammar. [illegible]

Scholar's Companion. [illegible]

Stockhardt's Chemistry. [illegible]

Tenney's Geology. [illegible]

Teachers and Boards of Education are respectfully invited to address the Publishers, as above, for further information regarding these Books, all of which are eminently suitable for the school room.

FOR SALE BY W. B. KEEN & CO., Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, 148 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK. TRADE SALE OF Earthenware, French China and Glass. ROBT. HAYDOCK & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible] No. 101 Liberty-st., New York [illegible]

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, SAINT LOUIS, MO., August 28th, 1867. Large Sale of Public Property. Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m., to continue from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage: [illegible] These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country. [illegible] By order of the Quartermaster General. JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army.

Paper Collars, Notions, &c.

THE STAR COLLAR COMPANY, (Licensed by the Union Paper Collar Co.) MANUFACTURERS OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs. The Extra Star Collar, The Occidental Collar, The Gem Collar, The Eagle Collar. The above styles are manufactured from the best quality of paper and of superior finish, both Linen and Enamelled. Liberal discount to the trade. SAM'L T. LAMB, Treasurer, 38 Arch-st., Boston.

TO JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS. WE HAVE APPOINTED MR. R. E. LANDON, of Chicago, Our SALES AGENT to take orders from the Trade for our LADIES' PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS. WM. P. LYON & SON, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100,000 [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO., General Commission Merchants, [illegible]

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE, [illegible]

Seines, Nets, Twine, &c. [illegible] H. & G. W. LORD, [illegible] Boston.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. [illegible]

TURK'S ISLAND SALT. [illegible]

California Wines.

California Wines.

[illegible] We would call particular attention to the following Preamble and Resolution of the California State Wine Growers' Association, passed [illegible] 1866:

WHEREAS, The firm of Perkins, Stern & Co., of New York and Boston, have for six years past, been legitimately engaged in the sale and introduction of California Wines and Brandies in the Atlantic States, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to said firm for their perseverance and good [illegible] in bringing our Wines in their pure state before the people in the Atlantic States, thereby creating a demand and market for our generous Wines.

CHAS. V. STUART, President. J. ROSS BROWNE, Secretary.

"I am glad of an opportunity to say that the California Wines introduced by your house are of excellent quality." WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Hon. J. A. GILMORE, late Governor of New Hampshire, says: "My physician recommended me to use California Wine. That purchased from you has answered the purpose, and been just what was recommended."

Hon. JOHN G. DOWNEY, late Governor of California, says: "I most cheerfully recommend your Wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape."

The following, from the U. S. Senators from California, will carry conviction to the most incredulous:

"We are satisfied that the firm of Perkins, Stern & Co. sell only genuine California Wines." C. COLE. JOHN CONNESS.

[illegible] "I would state that the wines purchased from you by this Department in 1866, corresponded in all respects with the sample on file in the Surgeon General's Office, and gave satisfaction. Your obedient servant, C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A."

"All wines submitted by your house for examination are pure." J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

"I can recommend your Port Wine as better calculated for use in the army than any other I have seen." J. J. WOODWARD, 1st Asst. Surgeon, Surg. Gen's Office.

The Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, to whom the subject of California Wines was referred, submit the following report: [illegible]

The American Pharmaceutical Association, at their recent yearly meeting at Detroit, commended these wines as equal to any wines now offered for medicinal use.

"The American Medical Association endorsed them as the finest and best wines with which the profession are now acquainted."

SEE THAT OUR NAME IS ON EACH BOTTLE.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.

For Sale by All Druggists.

Proposals.

ARMY STORES. OFFICE U. S. [illegible] Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received [illegible] for the following [illegible] 150 barrels MESS PORK [illegible] CLEAR BACON SIDES [illegible] BEANS [illegible] CANDLES [illegible] Proposals for [illegible]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE Des Moines Rapids OF THE Mississippi River. U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, September [illegible], for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River at the Des Moines Rapids. [illegible] J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

ARTILLERY HORSES AND MULES. [illegible]

Watches.

WINTER WATCHES. THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, [illegible] "B. W. Raymond" and "Sahara" [illegible]

Medical.

CHOLERA. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.
[illegible terms of subscription]
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

THE HERALD'S PROGRAMME FOR A. J.

The New York Herald, having changed its base, turns to the President, whom it designates as "the man whose hand is at the "helm," and gives him much patronizing advice as to the course he must steer to save the ship. The humble individual is promised as a reward for his well-doing, in case he shall carry out the views of his advisor, that if he is impeached he will leave behind him an enfranchised South; and he is assured earnestly that after doing what he is now advised to do, "his impeachment and removal would, "in that case, be of very little moment!" If the President "only dares to meet the "issue like a statesman, the black wave that "has so long threatened us, but is losing its "force, must soon break into foam." Whether by this it is meant to convey the idea that the negroes, who are the "black wave" referred to, are to turn white, we cannot say. "The nation," it is said, "fairly staggers to day under its load of ignorance;" and this is the reason for the first step in reform which Mr. Johnson is called on to take, and which is thus stated: "We care little for "color—we leave that for a banner cry. We "go deeper than the skin, and demand that "the foundations of our Government rest "upon educated brain." No explanation is given of this plank in the new platform, and whether Mr. Johnson's brain is sufficiently educated to comprehend it is very doubtful. He will be at a loss to know whether it means that he himself or the Democratic party is the load of ignorance under which the nation staggers; whether he is called upon to secure text books and a tutor for himself, or for his supporters at the Five Points in New York.

The President is complimented for the steps already taken in carrying out this patriotic and novel programme. The removal of Sheridan is described as a splendid lesson of "discipline in the army;" and in the case of Sickles it is said to be "right that "an example should be made of him." The same rigid discipline should be "infused "throughout the whole machinery of Gov"ernment, that the nation, now almost "breathless, might breathe free again." Let him "sweep away fifty District Command"ers, until he finds a set who can under"stand that they are responsible to "the Executive—the Executive to Con"gress." But even this does not fill the Herald's bill. There is something else to be done. The Cabinet must be reconstructed. We are told that "the coun"try has long enough groaned under its "pressure," and that "now is the grand "moment for the President to settle the "question which has been so badly man"aged that it threatens our national exist"ence. There now remains but one sword "that can cut the knot. Once cut, there "will be swept away the military dictator"ships and the wave of ignorance that "threatens our republicanism. Let Mr. "Johnson prepare to deal the blow; "but first a new Cabinet—then strike!" If Mr. Johnson is to carry out this advice, and is to make no more rapid progress than he has heretofore in the work of decapitation, it will take many years to accomplish the task. It took him more than a year to get rid of the Secretary of War, and he is not rid of him yet; for when Congress convenes in November, his case must be laid before the Senate; and as he has committed no offence, except that of sustaining the loyal cause against a faithless President, that body will do him justice and restore him to his position. It required fully six months to transfer the Commander of the Fifth Military District. If this is to be done in the case of fifty Commanders, at the same rate of speed, twenty-five years will be necessary to its accomplishment.

In the fourth proposition the President is informed of the nature of the great blow he is to deal, after forming a new Cabinet and removing any District Commanders. "Let "that stroke be amnesty—amnesty to the "black, amnesty to the white." It must be encouraging to the negroes to be told, as they are in this article, a general amnesty "would extend to all persons implicated in "the rebellion, black and white." At what particular time the blacks became implicated, it would be interesting to know. A universal amnesty, it is claimed, would restore political rights to the people of the South, and it would then "become the duty of the Generals command"ing in the several Military Districts to re"ceive the votes of the pardoned rebels, "without distinction of color." In other words, the Herald's proposition is this: The President shall first get a Cabinet that will sustain him and five tools in command of the five districts. He shall then issue a general amnesty, and order the District Commanders, in consequence of such proclamation, to admit all disfranchised rebels to vote. Of course the President has no authority either under the Constitution or laws to proclaim a general amnesty; he only has power to grant "reprieves and "pardons" in individual cases. To be sure the Reconstruction Law declares that "no "person shall at any time be entitled to be "registered or to vote by reason of any Ex"ecutive pardon or amnesty for any act or "thing which, without such pardon or am"nesty, would disqualify him from re"gistration or voting." And, beyond all question, if the President were to engage in so gross a violation of law and such a glaring usurpation of power as this, he would be impeached and removed from office. But what of that? The Herald thinks that by such a course he would defeat Congress in its plan of reconstruction, and therefore it declares that "the im"peachment and removal of the President "would, in that case, be of very little mo"ment, as Congress would have to approve "or reject these Constitutions, and could no "longer evade the direct issue between uni"versal amnesty and negro supremacy." After carrying out the Herald's programme the only things Mr. Johnson will want will be a tall paper cap and a couple of bells.

GOVERNOR PEASE AND THROCKMORTON.

Several days after Throckmorton, the late rebel Governor of Texas, had been removed from his office by the order of General Sheridan, he addressed a note to Governor Pease, his successor, directed to "E. M. Pease, Esq.," and signed "J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas." It thus seems that the late rebel Governor does not acknowledge that his successor has been appointed by any competent authority, and claims that he is still the Governor. Fortunately for the loyal people of Texas, however, the military authorities do not take the same view of the subject, and while "E. M. Pease, Esq.," exercises the functions of the Gubernatorial office, Throckmorton is compelled to sit on a back seat with Wells, of Louisiana, who still claims to be the lawful Executive of that Commonwealth. Both of these dethroned potentates are victims of the "absolute tyranny" of General Sheridan, charged on him by the President, a tyranny so absolute that neither avowed enemies of the United States Government nor unprincipled scoundrels, who prostitute their offices to purposes of private gain, are allowed to remain in power, but are compelled to step aside and make room for loyal and honest men, under the direct authority conferred by Congress on the District Commanders to make any changes they may think to be necessary. We are inclined to think that Throckmorton and Wells will have to call themselves "Governors" a long time before anybody else will recognize them in that capacity. Nevertheless they stoutly assert their right to the office, and it was only a few weeks since that Wells was casting about to see if he could not set up another Government in opposition to that of Governor Flanders, and appeal to the President to decide between them. Both of these ex-Governors have adopted the views of B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who asserts the right and the duty of every rebel of the South to judge of the constitutionality of every law passed by Congress, and to refuse obedience, and actually offer resistance, to every such law that, in his opinion, conflicts with the Constitution of the United States.

Meantime, "E. M. Pease, Esq.," continues to wield the Executive power in Texas, and under his administration the Union men already experience a great change. Under Throckmorton no effort whatever was made to suppress or punish murder or any other violence, provided the victim (as in nine cases out of ten he was) was known to be loyal to the Government of the United States, or was a [illegible] man. There was [illegible] the slightest attempt by the rebel civil authorities to bring the criminals to justice. The great extent of territory over which Governor Pease has jurisdiction, of course, makes the work of regeneration a slow one; but he is doing all in his power to protect loyal citizens and bring criminals to justice. The accomplishment of this, of course will involve the necessity of removing nearly every civil officer in the State, and time will be required to establish order and suppress violence. Governor Pease, however, is doing all in his power to accomplish this, and enjoys the confidence of the loyal men everywhere. There was something peculiarly appropriate in General Sheridan's selection of a successor to Throckmorton. Governor Pease was the Union candidate for Governor, in opposition to Throckmorton in 1866, which was a certificate of confidence from the Union men of his State that General Sheridan promptly appreciated. The election was held at a time when the rebel spirit and power were triumphant throughout the South, under the leadership of Andrew Johnson; a time when those who had but just surrendered in the field to the armies of the Union, were full of the hope and assurance that with the aid and support of the President they would achieve the purpose of the rebellion through the ballot-box; a time when Union men everywhere in the South were cast down and subject to a reign of cruel and bloody persecution. The loyal party of Texas was of course overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Pease received twelve thousand votes, and Throckmorton received nearly fifty thousand. But in this contest fifty thousand loyal men were denied the right to vote and shut out from the ballot box, because of the color of their skin. Could these loyal men have voted, not Throckmorton but Pease would have been the choice of the people for Governor. The Copperhead papers, since Mr. Pease's appointment, have sneeringly alluded to the note he received, and charged General Sheridan with appointing a man who was rejected by the people. But under the circumstances his vote was a large one, and however small, it was the vote of the loyal men of the State, the only men who properly had a right to participate in the Government or have a voice in selecting its rulers. It was Andrew Johnson, before his apostacy, who laid down the doctrine that if the loyal men of a State did not exceed five thousand in number, that five thousand were the rightful rulers of the State, and the only men who should be permitted to vote. Mr. Pease was the choice of the loyal white and black men of Texas, and General Sheridan displayed his usual sagacity in selecting him. Now that the blacks have been admitted to the ballot-box, no more Throckmortons can hope to receive the popular approval. Meantime, like Sancho Panza, let the late rebel occupant of the Gubernatorial chair, if he will, indulge in the child's play of signing himself "Governor."

BLACK VERSUS BLACQUE.

The Honorable Jere. Black is, about this time, one of the cheapest individuals in the country. Jere. is a great man in the estimation of Black. He is a small man in the estimation of Blacque, likewise of Seward.

James Buchanan, sometimes called James Platform, made Jere. Black Attorney General, or General Attorney, to pettifog the small-potato business of his Administration. When the country got rid of Buchanan, it got rid of Black. There had never been such a mean Administration before, and consequently Black had never before been in the Cabinet. Buchanan went to Wheatland, and Black opened a claim agency in Washington. Whenever, during the war, anybody wanted a Copperhead speech or argument, Jere. had one on hand for the emergency.

Since A. J. has been President, it has been said that J. B. dabbled a little in the veto business; but that is not certain. Lately, Johnson's Administration has touched the extreme level of Buchananism, and those skilled in that business, and Jere. himself, have been expecting that he would necessarily be called to the Cabinet. Knowing that it is a mere question of time when he will be called to the bosom of Andrew, he has, like a doctor or a midwife who expects to be momentarily called, kept himself about home, never absenting himself without leaving word where he could be found.

It appears that a few days ago Mr. Seward wrote a friendly and unofficial note to the Honorable Mr. Blacque, the newly-arrived Envoy from Turkey, suggesting that as Mr. Johnson's official family was about tumbling to pieces, he would like to have Mr. Blacque call upon him at once—possibly to hurry up the sale of the Holy Land to the United States. This note was placed in the hands of a messenger who, believing that a man of Jere. Black's status was needed in the Cabinet, carried the missive to that functionary's house instead of the Turkish headquarters. Jere. was out of town, but the note was opened, and the long expected summons was found therein. The telegraph was brought into requisition, and the whole confidential and unofficial note of Mr. Seward to the Envoy of the Sultan was sent to Jere. in Pennsylvania. He hastened to Washington, and waited all day in the State Department for Mr. Seward, who did not come from the Cabinet meeting; he called the next day with his friend Lamon, but Seward would not understand his hints, until at last he produced the note, which he understood was Seward's invitation to talk with him over the reorganization of the Cabinet upon the Black basis. Mr. Seward laughed. There had been a mistake. It was not that Black that he wanted to see, but another Blacque. If this pleasant little affair had occurred on the first day of April the effect could not have been finer.

The Turkish Envoy naturally feels insulted. A letter addressed to the representative of the Commander of the Faithful to be opened and read by an infidel dog! The correspondence of Blacque tampered with by Black! Amazing insolence! And to crown all, Black calls at the State Department to fill an appointment for Blacque!! What apology can Black give to Blacque? If this had happened in Japan it would be incumbent on Black to rip up his bowels, but probably the Sultan's Envoy will be satisfied if Mr. Seward orders him to the bastinado.

IS A MINORITY PARTY THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND?

General Grant, in his letter to the President, protesting against the removal of Sheridan, said, in substance, that it was the will of the people that Sheridan should not be removed, and that "The will of the people is the supreme law of the land." This has furnished the Radical press generally with the key-note in its discussion of the removal of Sheridan. The New York Tribune and the Times and the Chicago Tribune have all seized this idea and grown eloquent in its elaboration. The latter says, etc. * * *

Abraham Lincoln was a minority President, and the Radical party to-day is a minority party, counting even all the adherents it has gained by the enfranchisement of ignorant and brutalized niggers. The opponents of that party were in favor of the removal of Sheridan. The assumption of General Grant in reference to the will of the people concerning the removal of Sheridan is, by the statement of the above indisputable facts, proven to be not true, and all arguments resting on it are based on a falsehood.—Times.

The remainder of the article is founded on the assumption that the Republican is a minority party, "which has obtained power "through the forms of the Constitution, "and uses that power to establish a despotism over the majority." Let us examine this assumption and see whether it be a fact. If it is untrue, then of course all the deductions and conclusions therefrom fall to the ground, and require no further refutation. The Republican party obtained power in 1861, through the election of 1860. There were four Presidential candidates, representing as many parties, viz.: Lincoln, Republican; Douglas, Popular Sovereignty; Breckinridge, State Sovereignty; Bell, Know Nothing. The first named received an absolute majority over all his opponents in eighteen of the thirty-three States, and these eighteen States embraced two-thirds of the whole Electoral College. He was therefore constitutionally elected. But the Times replies that the combined popular vote cast for the three other candidates exceeded the popular vote given for Lincoln. To this we answer, that if Douglas and his friends had been obliged to choose between Lincoln or Breckinridge, who can say that they would have voted for the secession candidate? It is quite probable that a majority of them would have cast their ballots for Abraham Lincoln. So if the alternative had been between Lincoln and the Know Nothing candidate, it is very certain that the great majority of the "Popular Sovereignty" men would have preferred Lincoln. And it must also be borne in mind that there were over 600,000 disfranchised native born citizens who were not allowed to vote at that election, the vast majority of whom would most surely have thrown their ballots for Lincoln. Of the votes actually cast, Lincoln received 491,175 over his highest opponent, besides having a majority of all the votes in eighteen of the thirty-three States.

Take the next general election, held in 1864. Twenty-five States voted—eleven having seceded, and made war on the Union. Twenty-two of these States cast a majority of their votes for the Republican ticket. Only two Presidential candidates were run, and Lincoln beat his opponent, McClellan, by 400,372 on the popular vote; and, had all the soldiers been permitted to take part in that election, his majority would have exceeded half a million.

The Copperheads certainly cannot claim votes from the rebel Confederacy to patch out their lean minority in the last Presidential election. If they insist on estimating the number of votes which Jeff. Davis and his rebel supporters could have furnished them, we shall also insist on computing the number of Union men in the rebel States who would have supported the Republican ticket if they had been [illegible] of voting; and the number of the [illegible] colored, would certainly have [illegible] o' the Copperhead ticket—leaving Lincoln's half million majority intact. Last year there was a general election held for Congress in all the States which were lawfully entitled to vote, and the Republican majority exceeded half a million. It is thus shown that at no election since 1860 have the Republicans been in a minority of the popular vote as against any opposing party, or any combination of factions that it were possible to array against them.

The Times has the hardihood to say "the "Republican party to-day is a minority party, counting even all the adherents it has "gained by the enfranchisement of ignorant "and brutal niggers." This is simply a lie, and the Times knows it. The Republican party to-day constitute a majority of more than half a million of men, and can carry at least thirty States, giving all the doubtful ones to their opponents. Let every citizen vote and they will sweep ten of the fifteen Southern States, and all of the Northern States except two or three. The enfranchisement of the colored citizens of the North would add sixty or seventy thousand to their majority, securing Connecticut, New Jersey and New York beyond all contingency. With the colored citizens enfranchised, the Republicans can carry Maryland and Delaware, and make close work in Kentucky and Tennessee, notwithstanding every rebel may vote. Suppose the election for President took place this fall, the Republicans can place a candidate before the people who would defeat any Copper-rebel candidate—whether he be Andy Johnson, Jeff. Davis, Pendleton, Breckinridge or Vallandigham, far worse than Lincoln beat McClellan. It is perfect nonsense and absurdity to affirm that the Union party does not embrace a majority of the people of the United States. General Grant spoke the naked truth when he affirmed that the majority of the people were opposed to the removal of Sheridan, and said, "The will of the people is "the supreme law," which will the White House renegade has disregarded and set at defiance at the request of rebels.

GRANT AND STANTON.

The New York Tribune is continually asserting that the President could not remove General Sheridan till he had got rid of Secretary Stanton—that it was necessary to have a mere tool at the head of the War Department in order to remove one General and appoint another to the command of the Fifth Military District.

Where is the law that says the Secretary of War shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army? What is the Secretary of War? He is the President's chief clerk in military affairs. He has no more authority as against the President than the Secretary of the Senate has against the Senate. It would be as wise to say that Congress could not pass a law till it had elected a new set of engrossing clerks, as to say that the President could not remove Sheridan till he had first removed Stanton. It was not necessary for the President to consult Mr. Stanton or anybody else on the question so far as authority was concerned. The reasoning adopted by the New York Tribune would make Mr. Stanton responsible for the New Orleans massacre. Did not the President send an order virtually putting the military forces under the control of the rebel Attorney General? If Mr. Stanton was so potent in military affairs, why did he not countermand the order or prevent its transmission? The truth is, Mr. Stanton used the limited power and influence which he had to the best advantage, and General Grant has done the same. They stand on the same ground in that respect.

"But, why don't he resign?" asks the New York Tribune, echoing the diatribes of Wendell Phillips. Why did not Mr. Stanton resign when the New Orleans massacre occurred? Acting upon the advice of the most sagacious and trusted members of the Republican party, Mr. Stanton retained his position, (although it filled him with disgust), for the purpose of doing as much good as possible. Why may not General Grant do as much? The New York Tribune never saw any good in Mr. Stanton till he was removed, and then only because General Grant took his place.

MOVEMENT OF THE CROPS.

The value of the crop of 1867 as an addition to the general wealth of the country, and as a means of putting the machinery of labor and commerce in motion, may be illustrated by a few figures. The receipts in a single day of the present week in Chicago of agricultural products, and their value, may be thus stated:

		Average value.
Wheat, bu	176,084	$316,988
Corn, bu	167,295	170,289
Oats, bu	154,787	61,432
Rye, bu	15,835	15,708
Barley, bu	11,860	11,560
Flour, brls	7,456	63,387
Fruit		30,000
Total		$565,487

That was the cash value of one day's receipts in Chicago.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

		Ag. Value.
Flour, brls	32,027	$259,730
Wheat, bu	641,565	961,426
Corn, bu	846,625	779,640
Oats, bu	791,070	324,383
Rye, bu	73,189	79,595
Barley, bu	17,649	17,447
Fruit		100,000
Total for the week		$2,661,356

The receipts of the present week will be in excess of these figures. This amount of agricultural products is so much added to the wealth of the country. It is pouring into this city and will continue to do so for months at the rate of from two to three millions of dollars per week. It is here distributed. One portion goes to the transportation companies to pay for the labor and capital employed by them, and the rest goes to the producer. The producer purchases for it that much lumber, or other merchandise, and gives an impetus to those interests. These return it to the labor employed by them in producing the articles for which this wheat and corn are exchanged. This amount of actual wealth thus distributed imparts its strengthening force to all departments of industry, until the wants of the country are supplied, and that portion of the crop not needed for home consumption will represent the surplus, or the national profit upon the whole production. As in Chicago, so elsewhere in proportion. The crop is coming in to be exchanged for other products of labor, thus supplying the industry and capital of the country with abundant means for the support and increase of both.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH.

While self-respect may eventually compel Mr. McCulloch to leave the Treasury Department, we trust that he will remain there as long as he can. We have differed from him in his policy of contracting the currency, but have never questioned the rectitude of his intentions. Differences of opinion as to that policy are mere differences of opinion, to be settled by time and experience. There is a determined effort now making by certain Eastern interests to have the Secretary of the Treasury removed, but the persons engaged in that effort are not those who have honestly differed from him as to contraction, but mere jobbers and plunderers who seek to displace him and foist one of their own number into the Treasury Department.

The national credit is an affair of too much importance to be trifled with. A stable policy, even if defective in some particular, is far more valuable to the country than changes and uncertainties, and the panic that must arise from a disorderly scramble for the office. We hope that the President will spare the country the infliction of putting any one, even temporarily, in that office who will derange and disturb the policy of the present Secretary. Incalculable mischief would follow such a course.

☞ Our New York namesake forcibly remarks: "Give Johnson District Commanders who will render him implicit obedience and he will turn the machinery of reconstruction into an engine by which rebels will crush loyalty in the South, and bring back their States into the Union with a population of serfs ruled by an oligarchy of traitors."

Governor Morton, of Indiana, states with equal pointedness what his Copperhead supporters want. In speaking of that party he said: "The chief planks in its platform may be described as follows:

"The repudiation of the National debt.
"The restoration of slavery, or, if that cannot be done, payment by the nation for the slaves.
"Pensioning the soldiers' widows and orphans of the Confederate army.
"Recognition of the right of secession.
"And the unconditional return of rebels to political power."

☞ The Dominion of Canada inaugurates its political entity by a series of riots at Montreal, which are quite incomprehensible at this distance. It appears that the rioters were finally dispersed by a cavalry charge, and that thirty persons were more or less injured. This extraordinary joint debate took place between the friends of McGee and those of Cartier, from which it may be inferred that the disputants on the one side were Irish, and on the other French. This is, perhaps, all we shall ever know about it. It usually happens that the Canucks fight each other in proportion as they have no cause of difference.

☞ General Augur, in an official order announcing the facts regarding the recent battle with the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearney, directs that the officers in the Department of the Platte shall hereafter communicate the names of all private soldiers who distinguish themselves by bravery and coolness in engagements with the savages. This is a judicious and praiseworthy order. There is no service so thankless as an Indian war, nor any in which so little glory is to be achieved. Every man who does his duty [illegible]

FROM LONDON.

The Close of Parliament.

The Late Contest Between Lords and Commons.

Minority Representation.

How the Aristocracy Acquiesce in Final Defeat.

Significant Scenes in Both Houses.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, August 14.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

In a day or two the English Parliament, Lords and Commons, will have closed its session, and be scattered over the various countries of Europe. Six months of wrangling, of vacillation, of gloomy predictions, of desperate political venture, have ended in a Radical Reform Bill, inconsistent in parts, and introducing an experiment new to the history of our people, but supplying a basis for democratic legislation. If Englishmen are not corrupt to the core, they will in a few years' time abolish every vestige of class privilege or interest. The power is in their hands. Meanwhile, ere the recess has actually begun, I will give you a sketch of the closing days of

THE LAST CONTEST BETWEEN LORDS AND COMMONS—A HOUSE OF COMMONS SCENE.

There was this difference between the Lords and the Commons as to the Reform Bill: The latter, in passing the measure, thought only of what was good for a party or the country; the Lords, on the other hand, chiefly considered what it was possible to induce the Commons to do. In the amendments which they inserted, they were trying an experiment. The future interests of our political life were to be influenced by a raising of hats and a bow. Mr. Disraeli, in particular, preached this doctrine of concession, and sought to persuade the Commons to agree to what the majority of them knew to be pernicious—all for the sake of "kindly feeling." We will peep for a few seconds at the scene of this decisive deliberation.

Our Parliament last year broke up in July, as it rarely remains in session over the 6th of August. Several of the members could not even this year resist the attractions of the moors, and 150 of them paired off, seventy-five Liberals against seventy-five Tories. Nevertheless, 450 consented to vote in person on the final changes in the Bill. Some arrived at the last moment after travelling for night and day. A friend of my own heard from London that a "pair" had been found for him, but while congratulating himself upon his good fortune, and getting his dogs ready for a day's sport in the farthest Highlands of Scotland, he received a missive from the English borough which he represents, containing a friendly hint that his constituents would scarcely like to see their solitary member amongst the pairs; but that his name would be looked for in the division lists. There was nothing for him but to pack up a few things and drive across the beautiful heather for mile after mile, and the railway was reached, and then settle down for a seventeen-hours' journey at a stretch. He got out of the train just in time, and was awake enough (and that's all) to go into the right lobby when the divisions were taken. He confided to me the miseries of the ride, and used the strongest language against railway directors in general for omitting to supply the beds which he tells me he found in America. This case is one of many; so that the Parliamentary chamber was tolerably full. In the rest of the galleries appropriated to strangers, were two rows of young Roman Catholic priests—whose clerical garb made them very conspicuous. I afterwards found they were on their way to Ireland from the Irish Colleges at Paris and Malines, for the vacation. The Irish members showed them the greatest respect. "Sure," said a Catholic M. P. to me "where else can the holy men go of an evening? They can't be seen in the music halls, and the theatres are forbidden." But plump in the midst of the raw, unhealthy-looking celibates, was there a teacher of a different school. For a moment, the long head, the shrewd eyes peering through gold-rimmed spectacles and the features bespeaking dogged stubbornness of will, puzzled me. I knew them, but the circumstances disturbed the recognition. It was William Lloyd Garrison, who had arrived early and placed himself, like a sensible man, in a central seat, and had become flanked on both sides by visitors whose presence seemed to bewilder him. Had Mr. Garrison left as early as some of the guests did, he would have written home a sad account of Parliamentary eloquence; but before he left, he heard one speech, at least, which was as good, I think, as any he will hear in your Congress. But before the speech, a word as to

WHO ARE IN THE HOUSE.

Clearly all the Reactionists, who violently opposed Mr. Gladstone last year, and have never lost an opportunity of injuring Mr. Disraeli's measure this, have gathered. Mr. Lowe is in the very thick of the Liberals, resolutely moving his white head backwards and forwards, and seeming to wait to make a rush at something or some one. When the gas is turned on, his miseries begin. He cannot endure the light, but turns from it as if in a fury, and when compelled to look through it near the source, brings his eye-brows together till they almost meet. Lord Elbourne, the able and consistent Tory, who believes in every word of Mr. Carlyle's predictions is crouched up at his usual corner on the Government side of the chamber. Lord Elcho, a tall stilted Scotch Peer, whose head has been turned by volunteering, and who feels that by his busy intriguing against Mr. Gladstone last year, he sprung a mine upon himself, is gliding from one side of the House to the other, apparently wishing to remain out of sight. Little, sap-tongued Roebuck totters in at quick paces of an inch or two, and sits down with an ugly scowl on his brow. Mr. Gladstone looks severe and hard. Could he but have foreseen this year's events! Who would have gone for household suffrage then? He feels he has missed that which would have been the glory of his life; and he has missed it through the success of knavery. Never of the most genial or jovial mood, he is now in the pains of suppressed disgust and passion. Mr. Bright had spoken in the country, of the scheme for giving a representative to the minority, in places returning three members, as a scheme which was "the spawn of feeble minds;" and people had wondered what Mr. John Stuart Mill, who voted for the plan, would think of the remark. However, the two entered the House in company, and were as friendly as ever.

The secret of the intentions of the Government with regard to the amendments of the Lords, had been well kept. Earl Russell evidently had not heard of them, and usually the chiefs of an opposition are the first to learn a detail of the kind. The noble Earl is seldom seen in the Commons, but his curiosity now was strong enough to bring him in the scenes of his former displays. There was a day when he ruled in that chamber with a cold and haughty despotism which has no parallel now in our party life. To-night he waited to hear what Mr. Disraeli had to say of the minority clause, and then went away. Lord Houghton, who was with him, stayed until Mr. Disraeli had concluded, but no longer. Even Earl Granville, who sat in the gallery up stairs, leaning forward with his arms hanging over the balustrade, and who is usually careful to get at details and is not bored by a committee, went before the real speaking began.

THE DEBATE.

As Mr. Disraeli rose, Lord Cranbourne took up a paper and commenced to read. There is a sort of instinctive feeling in the breast of honest people when Disraeli rises upon occasions like this, that they are going to witness a display of artifice; of insincerity and humbug. I have noted a smile pass over their faces, unconsciously to themselves, as they experienced the sensation. A man like Lord Cranbourne, or like Mr. Gladstone (on the other side,) hardly could look Mr. Disraeli in the face as if waiting for argument or information. The little action of taking up a paper and looking at it just then, spoke volumes—and this because it was done unintentionally and naturally. And surely the instinct was right, for Mr. Disraeli's speech, delivered in a hesitating manner, with studied epithets, and varnished flattery, was humbug all through. He simply advised agreement, which all the Peers had done, even in a matter on which a fortnight before he had spoken in the strongest terms in an opposite sense. This fulsome tone tempted Mr. Gladstone to speak, and, remembering the special injury which Earl Derby had attempted to do him in the eyes of the country, one enjoyed the contempt with which Mr. Gladstone spoke of the miserable weakness of Earl Derby and of the general course pursued by the Peers.

THE NEW BOROUGHS—MINORITY SCHEMES.

After the days of this Parliament are ended all places in the country having three Representatives—twelve in all—will conduct their elections in a manner perfectly new to the English. The electors will only be able to vote for two out of the three or more candidates, and thus the minority will have a member of their own. It is necessary, however, that the three be chosen at once. The anomaly of the present state of things is, that if one of the three, or two of the three, die, the whole of the constituency will vote, and so the majority will be [illegible] and then it is only the minority in these twelve places that will be represented. For the present the majority everywhere else will be as before. The excuse for this imperfect arrangement is, that the scheme is a trial. We are to see how it will work. And how is it likely to work? When I look into the reasons actuating the legislators who have thrust this upon an unwilling country—not a single place having asked for it—I find myself amongst opposite poles. Mr. Mill, and perhaps half a dozen other members, support it because they believe it will lead to the abandonment of the principle of representing communities, in favor of the representation of individuals. They look for the time when every man in the United Kingdom will have a vote; when the whole of these will be divided by the number of members who sit in Parliament, 658, and that then everybody may vote for whomsoever he likes, wherever resident, and the 658 who have the highest number of votes from the whole country will constitute the Parliament. Lord Cranbourne, Mr. Lowe; poor weak creatures ("feeble minds") like Mr. Charles Buxton, and the Tories generally who voted for the method now adopted, are simply guided by the determination to break the force of the democracy. The democratic party have the majority in the country, and this must be lessened by giving the majority votes. Mr. Bright abhors the scheme for this reason. His speech against it was one of the finest I ever heard. Those who were present will not forget the impression he made that evening; the dim twilight just before the room was lighted; the silent and darkened chamber; the crowd of men, many disliking and fearing him, leaning forward, spell-bound by his earnestness; his rich voice, and the power and simplicity of his language. The wealth of feeling, and the exquisite literary discrimination which distinguish Mr. Bright, were never more strikingly displayed. But though half of his listeners agreed with him, they thought it best to accept one of the wishes of the Peers, and so the trial is to be made.

I find that at Birmingham—one of the boroughs which return three members—some of the sanguine Liberals believe that by organization three of their members may even now be returned. Some 30,000 new electors will come into the constituency through the Reform Bill, and these, it is believed, are Radicals; and if it is carefully arranged beforehand which section shall vote for the two candidates, and which for one, the end may be gained. But we are in the dark. My own impression is, the workingmen in a few places will try to return one of their own order, or at all events, a republican and what is called in Europe a "socialist;" and if this fails and the minorities are seen to return very generally Tories, there will be an outcry against the whole machinery, and we shall either have to go on to Mr. Hare's plan, or back to the methods of the Constitution.

You should know that in all the discussions about this last "reform," America has been thrown in our teeth as an illustration of its necessity. In America we are told, again and again, the minority is unrepresented, and hence the abstention from politics of all the best cultured people. I have seen within the last few years, however, minorities represent themselves so satisfactory in the United States, and become swollen into the majority, that the instance does not weigh very seriously with me, or inspire any wish to give the minority factitious aid or help.

OTHER SCENES—A CONTRAST.

One bit of photograph before the Parliament is gone. A warm supporter of the minority proposition is Mr. Beresford Hope, the wealthy Puseyite proprietor of the Saturday Review. This gentleman has a peculiar horror of Mr. Bright, and, out of the House, has used language respecting him which is ungentlemanly as well as unjust. This session, however, it has not been the fashion to pet Mr. Hope. He was rude to Mr. Disraeli and received a reply like the blow of an electric eel. The description by Mr. Disraeli of his style as his "grotesque eloquence," and the allusion to the "Batavian grace" (he is Dutch by birth) of his manners, will stick to Mr. Hope for life. I shall not soon forget the astounded look in his face when Mr. Disraeli had the audacity to go so far. But last week Mr. Hope decided upon following Mr. Bright. The contrast was ludicrous. Mr. Hope is a stout unwieldy man, who waddles in a hurried way to and fro, and whose delivery is the most comical you can conceive. He stretches his arms out at their full length, and bobs his head at the end of every paragraph; and his emphasis is so eccentric as to have no relation to the sense. He tried to secure Mr. Bright's attention by talking directly to him, and even stepping partly across the floor in his direction; but Mr. Bright was leaning round talking to Mr. Mill, and would not vouchsafe a glance. After a time Mr. Bright went to the front Opposition bench to speak to Mr. Gladstone, and still Mr. Hope pursued; raising his voice and keeping his eyes on his would be victim. At length, despairing of success in any other way, he told the House where Mr. Bright was sitting, and said that that was the right place for him, and he hoped next year he (Mr. Bright) would take his seat permanently there. This did secure notice, for Mr. Bright shook his head and discomfited his persecutor by pointing across to the front Government bench and saying, "No, no; over there!" The House laughed, and the originator of the "Southern Independence Association" was afterwards more general in his remarks.

One view more I bang to the doors as the Sergeant-at-Arms does when the prorogation is proclaimed. Three mornings ago I looked in to see the House voting away several hundreds of thousands of pounds for various vague purposes. A little coterie was there, waiting for one to constitute a quorum. At length a Tory agriculturist entered and was received with a shout of applause, which astonished him. Those were the first (and will probably be the last) cheers ever given him in that House. The voting of the cash then set in; but the quorum of forty soon dwindled to eighteen. On the Liberal benches were scarcely three members while the money was voted, a hundred thousand pounds every few minutes. Such scenes sometimes make it difficult to believe the Commons once made a revolution to maintain the right to grant the supplies.

I hope to leave with the rest to-morrow for other skies, and the four letters following this will be by another hand. J. R. B.

LITERATURE.

Notices of New Publications.

THE REIGN OF LAW. By THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. Fifth Edition. Alexander Strahan, Publisher, 56 Ludgate Hill, London. New York: George Routledge & Sons, 416 Broome street, Agents for the United States. For sale by Street, Moore & Co., 101 Washington street, Chicago. Price $2.50. 1867.

No one should be deterred by the brief and seemingly technical title of this work from perusing it. It is eminently a book for the people. Dealing with an abstruse subject and one almost boundless in extent, it is nevertheless a book fascinating from its very simplicity. The opening chapter is devoted to "The Supernatural." The author does not coincide with Guizot that denial of the Supernatural "is the form taken by all modern assaults on Christian faith; and again that acceptance of it lies at the root, not only of Christianity, but of all positive religion whatever," nor that "God is the Supernatural in a Person," which he contends is a rhetorical figure rather than a definition. He claims that "theological and philosophical writers frequently use the Supernatural as synonymous with the Superhuman," but that this is not the sense in which any one can have any difficulty in believing in it." The Natural has been casting out the Supernatural—the idea of natural law—the universal reign of a fixed Order of things. This idea is a product of that immense development of the physical sciences which is characteristic of our time."

Starting upon this basis, the author concludes, substantially, that the reign of law in Nature is, as far as we can observe it, universal. The law in obedience to which a wonderful thing happens may not be known, but this would not give it a supernatural character. It would be the result of some natural law of which we had before been ignorant. To justify this conclusion he understands Nature in the largest sense, including every agency entering into the causation of the world.

First and foremost of these agencies is that of our own Mind and Will. Man belongs to Nature. A fallacy is getting hold of us from a want of definition in the use of terms. We use "nature" in the narrow sense of physical nature, "whereas the agency of man is of all others the most natural—the one with which we are most familiar—the only one, in fact, which we can be said, even in any measure, to understand."

The author then passes to the question whether belief in the Supernatural is essential to religion. Those who believe that God's will governs the world must believe that ordinarily He governs it by the choice and use of means. "Nor have we any certain reason to believe that He ever acts otherwise. Extraordinary manifestations of his will-signs and wonders may be wrought, for aught we know, by similar instrumentality—only by the selection and use of laws of which man knows and can know nothing, and which, if he did know, he could not employ." This naturally brings our author to miracles which he conceives as consistent with natural laws. The chapter is closed with the position that belief in the existence of a living will—of a personal God—is a requisite condition to religion. Christianity does not call on us to believe in any exception to the universal [illegible] and power of law. Its leading ideas and doctrines are directly concerned with this belief, and directly [illegible]. The second chapter [illegible] whether we live under the reign of law; and, of course, takes the affirmative side. The world around us and the world within us are ruled by law. There can be no parley between theology and science, because every one truth is connected with every other truth in the great universe of God, and "the instinct which impels us to seek for harmony in the truths of science and the truths of religion is a higher instinct and a truer one than the disposition which leads us to evade the difficulty by pretending that there is no relation between them."

The author then lays down five different senses in which law is habitually used: First, Law as applied simply to an observed order of facts. Secondly, To that order as involving the action of some force or forces of which nothing more may be known. Thirdly, As applied to individual forces the measure of whose operation has been more or less defined or ascertained. Fourthly, As applied to those combinations of force which have reference to the fulfilment of purpose or the discharge of function; and, Fifthly, As applied to abstract conceptions of the mind and these five significations of law all circle round the three great questions, What are the facts in their established order? How does that order come to be? Why have these causes been so combined? In the third, fourth and fifth chapters the author most beautifully and eloquently traces this line of thought as applied to Nature, showing that contrivance was a necessity arising out of the reign of law, illustrating this topic in the machinery of flight, devoting also a chapter to "Apparent Exceptions," and another to "Creation by Law."

The author then passes to the reign of law in the realm of mind, and shows that our wills are subject in their action to the limits set by the immutable laws of Nature. We cannot conceive of an invariable will—invariability destroys the very idea of will, reducing it to a blind instinct.

The last chapter is on the reign of law in Politics, and is devoted largely to the labor question in England. In regard to Combination the author says:

"This is not the place to enter in detail on the difficult and complicated question as to the limits within which combinations can, and beyond which they cannot, affect the rewards of labor. They have certainly succeeded in limiting the hours of labor in cases where legislation could not well have interfered; and whether [illegible] are reduced without a corresponding reduction in wages, a substantial economic advantage is unquestionably secured. Equal confidence is expressed by many associations that, as a matter of experience and of fact they have succeeded in establishing higher rates of wages than would have accrued under the system of unrestricted competition. This may very well be true. It is a truth which casts no doubt whatever on the invariability of economic law when these are rightly understood. They are invariable in the same sense, and in no other, in which all natural laws are invariable. That is to say, they represent tendencies in human character determined by motives, which to desires are constant, and may surely be relied upon as producing always, under like conditions, their own appropriate effects. * * It is upon this constancy that combination must rely for any power it can ever have; and it is the same constancy in the action of specific motives which sets bounds to the power of combination beyond which it can never pass. The same motive which impels the workman to secure an adequate reward for his labor, impels the manufacturer or the trader to secure an adequate reward for his capital, his knowledge and his skill. And although the desire of gain is not the only motive which impels men to persevere in enterprise once begun, it will, if combined with other motives, * * soon begin to wear so high as to trench upon the minimum rate of profit which will induce men to continue in any given trade, then by a natural consequence, not less certain than any other, capital and enterprise and skill will be withdrawn from that trade, and those who depend upon it will be the first to suffer. Short, however, of this extreme result there is generally a margin of ground upon which combinations may act with more or less effect."

It is almost impossible to give the reader, in a brief abstract, an idea of the arguments of the author on the universal reign of law. Both his analysis and his reasoning are very close, and his illustrations should also be given to add force to that reasoning. But it is a small, compact volume, and no one need be deterred from its perusal from the nature of the subject by the fear of wading through a bulky tome of dry technicalities. Both science and theology owe the Duke of Argyll a debt of gratitude for the masterly manner in which he has shown that they are compatible, the one with the other; and those fearful theologians who shudder at every fresh scientific discovery will arise from its perusal with fresh courage, convinced that theology and science, man and his will, nature and her operations, are only the results of immutable law; that a personal will controls them, and that the relation between cause and result is unvarying throughout the universe.

PUTERBAUGH'S ILLINOIS PLEADING AND PRACTICE. A Practical Treatise on the Forms of Common Law Actions, Pleading and Practice, as now in use in the State of Illinois. By SABIN D. PUTERBAUGH, Attorney-at-Law. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Callaghan & Cutler. 1867.

The enterprising firm of Callaghan & Cutler, No. 80 Dearborn street, have brought out a second edition of Mr. Puterbaugh's work on Pleading and Practice in this State. It is a volume of nearly 900 pages, very clearly and handsomely printed. Indeed, its mechanical execution is excellent, and shows that in the style of its law publications, Chicago already competes with the best publishing houses of the East.

The second edition of Mr. Puterbaugh's book has been so thoroughly revised and so much enlarged from the first edition, that it is, in fact, a new work, as will be seen when it is stated that several entirely new chapters have been added, viz.: On "habeas corpus," with forms of petitions, orders, returns, &c.; "partition" and "dower," with precedents of petitions, bills, orders, decrees, reports of commissioners, orders of sale, &c.; "divorce," with forms of bills and decrees adapted to the various causes of divorce prescribed by statute, including petitions and orders for alimony, pendente lite; "quo warranto," "scire facias," "ne exeat," "chancery forms;" "miscellaneous," &c. Throughout each form of action is traced from its commencement to its close, including all the necessary forms in practice and pleading, such as præcipes, affidavits for capias and respondendum, attachment, replevin, continuances, change of venue, &c., &c.; petitions for certiorari, appeal, amendments, evidence, depositions, trial by jury, exceptions and bill of exceptions, motions for new trial, arrest of judgment, mandamus, confessions of judgment, including all the incidents of preparation for and the conducting of trials, practice in the Supreme Court, &c., &c. The work comprises precedents in declarations, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, &c., in the actions of assumpsit, account, covenant, debt, detinue, case, trover, replevin, trespass, ejectment, attachment, including statutory remedies and defences, qui tam actions, &c., with elaborate annotations, notes and references to decisions following each precedent.

From this brief outline it will be seen that the work is exceedingly comprehensive. It is not a mere form book; it presents not only the proper forms, but it gives many practical precedents and as far as possible the fundamental principles of pleading.

The author, in his preface, says most of the members of the bar will, no doubt, concur in the opinion that it requires a much greater degree of skill, in a majority of cases, to manage properly the defence than the prosecution. Many of the defences in this State, particularly to commercial paper, are peculiarly statutory and local. These have been especially and carefully considered, precedents given, and all points arising under each particular subject collected and referred to in the text.

The annotations and notes are fully supported by the authorities cited. The references to the reported decisions will be found to include most, if not all, of the adjudicated cases in the Supreme Court of Illinois bearing upon the subject under consideration, or calculated to illustrate them, and these references are brought down to the Thirty-seventh Illinois. The Common Law practice still prevails in this State, but with many recent modifications, innovations and improvements, which have rendered such a work as Mr. Puterbaugh now presents to the profession highly necessary. The examination we have given the volume convinces us that the author has been highly successful in the performance of his task, and has undoubtedly produced a work both valuable and indispensable to the profession of this State.

Tragedies at Warsaw, Indiana.

WARSAW, Ind., August 29.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A few days since I acquainted your readers with some of the facts relating to the murder of W. H. H. Funk, of this county, while attending a prayer meeting on Saturday night last.

On Monday the Coroner empanelled a jury, who found that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted by Henry Kist and others. Drs. Leedy and Davenport, who conducted the post mortem examination of the body, found that the inner table of the skull over the right temporal region was fractured. Several contusions were discovered on the back of the head, besides numerous bruises upon the breast and body.

Elijah Evans, Samuel Evans, James Munson, Leonard Hiner, Warren Howe, William Weiss, George Andrews, Wade Harris, Jacob Kline and a Mr. Cramer have been arrested, and are now lodged in our County Jail to answer for the crime.

Henry Kist, who is thought to be one of the principal offenders, is still at large, although every effort is making to secure his arrest. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and was a member of the Methodist Church. He leaves a young wife and infant to mourn his loss. The remains were buried on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large concourse of people, whose grief on this occasion, I am told, was affecting in the extreme.

The preliminary examination of the prisoners is now in progress, this being the third day of its session. The case is being heard by Justices Wheeler, Messrs. James H. Carpenter, George W. Frazier, H. S. Biggs and W. S. Marshall appearing for the defence. A great many witnesses are to be examined, which will probably cause the case to reach into next week. [illegible] spring, nothing has ever occurred here which so agitates the public mind.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Springfield, a member of the Christian denomination, was killed by an accident to a threshing machine. He was buried on the Sabbath following with Masonic honors. The deceased was a member of Desting Lodge, North Manchester, Indiana.

An employe in Wm. Conrad's extensive wagon and carriage manufactory was knocked down by a club in the hands of Patrick O'Neal, on Sunday night, and badly injured.

Mrs. Dennis, wife of a lawyer of this city, administered a large amount of morphine to one of her children, mistaking it for quinine. Prompt medical attention saved the life of the child. M. H. P.

IOWA CITY.

Johnson County Republican Convention—The Democracy—The Senatorship—State and County Fairs—A New Methodist Church—The Drought—A Democratic Apostle in Jail.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, August 29.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of Johnson County was held in this city last Saturday. It was the largest and most fully represented of any ever held since the organization of the county. The contest for places on the ticket was attended by the most earnest personal efforts of any heretofore known. The canvass for nomination (this being regarded as equivalent to an election) became as heated between the Republican contestants as usually is that between the partisans for election.

The contest for Senator and Representatives waxed the warmest, and well nigh overshadowed the aspirants for the other positions. Ezekiel Clark—present incumbent—and John Williams—present County Judge—were the contestants for the Senatorial nomination, and for Representative, R. S. Finkbine—present incumbent—and J. Hartsock, late Postmaster, and who publicly denied, in the Convention, the current charge that he offered his principles to Postmaster General Randall for a pound of flesh in the shape of continuance in office. The verdict of the Convention was this: Clark nominated over Williams by twenty-two majority, and Finkbine over Hartsock by forty-four majority. The other nominees are D. W. Henderson, for the other Representative; T. Hughs, for County Judge; A. C. Younkin, for Treasurer; Ben. Owen, for Sheriff, and Rev. J. Osmond, for County Superintendent of Schools. With a single exception, the nominations are excellent. The nominees are eminently competent to fill the positions for which they are selected, and will, in spite of combinations, be elected.

The Democracy of this county will hold their County Convention next Saturday, the 31st inst. They are in earnest in their endeavors, and are putting forth every human effort to carry the county. They are selecting their best men with that view.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Davenport Gazette seems to be very much exercised about my Senatorial "ring." The idea sought to be conveyed in the mention referred to, was, that the United States Senatorial question would enter into the contest for the State Senators to be elected this fall, as they would help elect a United States Senator. That such an election comes off this winter was a "mere slip of the quill." I venture to say, however, that three-fourths of the people of Iowa are of the impression that the election actually comes off this winter, while, in fact, the matter will only be worked up then. Hence it is, that the "ring" the Gazette seems so much troubled about, should look after its interest in the selection of that portion of the State Senate who are to help elect at the next regular session.

JOHNSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Agricultural Fair of this county will be held at the Society's large and well-arranged grounds, near this city, next week, commencing September 4, and ending September 6. Preparations are making for a large display of the various productions of the county, as well as those from other localities.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Society has just remodelled their church internally—frescoing and fitting up new pulpit, altar, &c., so that it is now very beautiful. Rev. A. B. Kendig, of Davenport, and Rev. Prof. L. H. Bugbee, of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, Ill., preached last Sunday to very large audiences—re-dedicating it to Christian service. The entire expense of the improvements, $2,200, was raised on that day. It will now seat some 600 persons.

LE GRAND BYINGTON.

The Republican of this city says that Le Grand Byington, the apostle of Democracy in Iowa, and who, of late, has run a small branch of that institution on his own hook, was last week incarcerated in the County Jail, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Rothrock. It appears that Mr. Byington gave testimony in a certain important lawsuit between himself and Mrs. Carleton, of this city, in reference to a promissory note said to be executed by him, upon which the suit was brought, and the execution of which he denied. Upon this the Republican says he was indicted at the last term of the District Court in this county. It is alleged, and quite generally believed here, that Mr. Byington is not, nor has been for some months past, of sound mind.

THE DROUGHT.

The long drouth, which prevailed here about from early in July until last Saturday (the 24th inst.), caught a severe wetting on the latter day. The corn and potato crop may yet be partially redeemed from the effects of the long, dry, hot term.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

The Iowa State Fair will be held at Clinton and Lyons, on the Mississippi River, October 1, 2, 3 and 4. Premiums to the amount of $8,000 have been offered. The railroads in the State have arranged to carry passengers at half fare, and articles for exhibition free. It will be a large exhibition, and well represented in the productions of Iowa. RODERIC RANDOM.

Political Items.

ILLINOIS.

The Union Republican voters of Warren County are requested to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Monmouth on the 3rd of September, to nominate candidates for county officers.

The Republicans of Bureau County will hold a Convention at Princeton on the 11th of September for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Treasurer and County Surveyor. The basis of representation will be the same as in 1866.

The Republican Central Committee of Champaign County have called a Convention to nominate county officers to meet in Urbana on the 7th of September.

The Bureau County Republican has declared its preference for General Grant as the Republican candidate for President in 1868.

A very spirited political meeting was held at Buckingham's School House, in Saratoga Township, Marshall County, on Saturday evening last, when, after calling Captain H. Andrews to the chair, and selecting E. P. Faris as Secretary, short speeches were made by A. H. Gaston of Henry, E. P. Faris of Washington, D. C., Hon. A. P. Webber, H. Andrews, and J. C. Kingsley, in favor of reconstruction as enacted by Congress, and condemning in strong terms the policy of President Johnson, and endorsing Secretary Stanton "right up to the handle," and even proposing him for the Presidential candidate in 1868. A committee, consisting of J. C. Faris, Hon. A. P. Webber, A. H. Gaston, and J. C. Kingsley, were then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we endorse the acts of Congress known as the Military Reconstruction Act and Supplementary Bill, and believe them to be and were designed as measures of beneficence and restoration, and believing this, and knowing that the acts of Congress aimed to offer the most speedy and just terms of final restoration to the rebel States into the National Union, we pledge them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the proceedings of Congress in steadfastly resisting the attempts of the President to substitute his will for the authority of Congress in the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and that we advise them, as they value the liberty of the nation, to persevere in that resistance to the end.

Resolved, That we disapprove the recent actions of President Johnson in the suspension of Secretary Stanton from duty as Secretary of War, and the removal of General Sheridan, and believe the same to be injurious to the reconstruction of the rebel States.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the past proceedings, actions, and past position of Secretary Stanton, and the efforts of General Sheridan and his plan of reconstruction.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Commercial intimates that the Democrats of the Second Congressional District will nominate no candidate for Congress against Richard Smith, but will support General Cary, who will run as a sorehead candidate, in response to the following advertisement inserted in the Cincinnati papers, no doubt by the valiant civic General himself: "The Republican friends of General S. F. Cary will insist upon his being an independent candidate for Congress in the Second District, against all rings, cliques and combinations." The Enquirer, in a leader, complimentary—declares him not to be so bad a fellow after all—not so violent in deeds as in words—and, in fact, rather hints a preference for him over the blood-stained Ancient, who came within an ace of getting the nomination at the recent disrupted Democratic Convention.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Mansfield says: "Senator Sherman has returned from the first series of meetings for which he was advertised. He represents his meetings as unusually large for this stage of the campaign, and thinks that political prospects are exceedingly good, and growing better every day."

INDIANA.

The following journals, published in Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Congressional District, have expressed their preference for that gentleman as the next Republican candidate for President: Valparaiso Republic and Vidette, Mishawaka Enterprise, Crown Point Register, Valparaiso Republican, Plymouth Republican, and Laporte Union; also, the Kendallville Standard, and Lagrange Standard. The Republican Conventions of St. Joseph and Marshall Counties have also expressed the same preference.

The notorious Lambdin P. Milligan, in the course of a speech made a few days ago at a Catholic picnic near Huntington, Ind., his home, took pains to declare that he was the only man in Huntington township who cast his ballot against the adoption of our free school system, and declared that he was proud of that vote. Lambdin is a most fit patron saint of those Democrats (of the Nasby ilk) who, not without reason, deem education the deadliest foe to the party.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Several of the loyal States are to hold elections this fall, viz.: Vermont, on the first Tuesday in September; California, on the first Wednesday in September; Maine, on the second Monday in September; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, on the second Tuesday in October, and Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in November. All these elections will be held before the next meeting of Congress.

The medical attendant of the Empress Charlotte at Tervueren, Dr. Bulkens, has written to the Journal de Bruxelles to [illegible] concerning her Majesty's condition [illegible]. The Journal de Liege contradicts the statement of the Journal de Paris as to the Empress Charlotte having been informed of the death of her husband, and states that her Majesty is still entirely ignorant of her sad bereavement.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The Canaan of the Prairie State.

Its Agricultural Resources and Advantages.

Social, Political and Industrial Condition of the People.

Want of Additional Railroad Communication with Chicago.

CLAY COUNTY, Ill., August 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

It will be the purpose of the writer of this communication, not so much to attempt a particular and graphic description of this portion of Southern Illinois, as to call your attention specially to some of the prominent features observable in this wide range of country, in the customs, manners, habits, and political status, of this section; and to point out some of the great and important opportunities, for want of which we are not only greatly inconvenienced and embarrassed in all material, social, agricultural and commercial interests, but in turn are inflicting unwilling injury upon Chicago herself, her trade, her prosperity, her present and future power and resources as the pride and foster city of Illinois.

That portion of Southern Illinois lying directly on either side of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, extending from East St. Louis, on the west, to Vincennes on the east, as well as that far greater and more widely extended portion which lies south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, and not immediately adjacent to the main line of the Illinois Central Railway, is really and in fact the "Garden Land" of our Prairie State. It has no superior in soil, climate, productions and real value in the wide world. For beauty of undulating surface, interspersed here and there with a "round prairie" ever and anon sweeping away and "clearing up" between the wooded streams, which everywhere, across and through its garden soil, meanderingly seek the banks of the Ohio or the Father of Waters. It has no rival in the Great West.

The abundance and variety of its natural growths and productions in woods, flowers and fruits, long since, and before it had come to be known with you as the great fruitage garden of Illinois, entitled it to be recognized as the "Eden Land" of our Egypt—a land flowing with milk and honey, the clusters of whose grapes and fruits, have been carried away into all lands, to the joy and delight of those who are now invited to come up and possess our goodly land, and with us assist in making it in fact what it is by nature and possibility—the home of beauty and comfort, and the easy, ready contributor to the taste, happiness and comfort, prosperity and wealth of your own Garden City.

In addition to all these advantages, Southern Illinois cannot be excelled in the quantity, quality and variety of its cereal productions. Our corn is forest-like, both in heighth and abundance of yield. Our wheat is the best of winter in kind, and satisfactory in quantity. Our oats, barley, rye, beans, potatoes, tobacco, hay, flaxseed, and all kinds of garden sauce and vegetables, grow in abundance, and with a luxuriance seldom equalled, and rarely surpassed. Of these, however, I need not further speak. The facts are well known here, and, if but a select few of you, at the north of the State, are yet in possession of them, it must be set down to your misfortune; for far be it from me to suggest that ought should be "set down in malice," notwithstanding that nearly all that is written and known of us abroad, has been unjustly and wrongfully caricatured by the transient, untruthful and libellous correspondents, who have sought in the customs, manners, and [illegible] of our citizens, a cause for the wholesale slang and misrepresentation which have nearly always been predominant in correspondence for Chicago papers "dated and written from Egypt."

While it may be true that a goodly number of our citizens are made up of those who, in early days, have come in from Kentucky, Tennessee and the southern portions of Indiana and Ohio, bringing with them the prevailing customs, manners and habits of those sections, and not having had so liberal an opportunity of improvement and polish, in the private and public schools and seminaries as those have who have lived in and emigrated from the more northern and eastern portions of our Union—yet, it is undeniable that, for good, strong, common, natural American sense, (which, by the way, is often preferable to modern nonsense and polish), these southern people of Illinois have no superiors on the face of the earth. The qualities which they in a marked degree possess for love of the "old Union," and determination that it shall ever and always exist, as also the natural and moral courage they evinced to make good and permanent the object and subject of their universal love and admiration, have been recognized, acknowledged and registered before the world, and history has already written in [illegible] both [illegible] and actors.

Indeed, if comparisons were made and permitted in these matters, whereby the northern and southern portions of Illinois were to receive just credit for the work done and the men furnished to the late war for the Union, we know, [illegible]

The customs, manners and [illegible] people of Southern Illinois [illegible] not find to be widely dissimilar from those of the citizens of [illegible] and Southern Ohio—perhaps [illegible] their own in their universality, [illegible] frankness, earnestness and sincerity. With [illegible], to some considerable extent in a number of the counties of the southern portion of the State, the ready facilities for acquiring and possessing the current news of the day, many of the counties being far removed from the public lines of railway and travel, yet in nearly, if not all these counties, there is published one and oftener two weekly papers, which are read by the larger portion of the people in each. The manners of our people as a whole are ingenuous and frank—cordial and sincere, without being special or formal, or disagreeably precise,—while the general character and habits of the people incline them to quiet, industrious pursuits, and a persistent maintenance of that which they consider to be conducive to personal liberty, individual independence, and the general good.

In matter political there has been and is still being worked out a marvellous change in all classes of community. It has not been a great many years since nothing but bunkum-pure Democratic principles (men and measures included), in all these fifty southern counties could be for a moment brooked and entertained. When Fremont was candidate for President of the United States he did not receive a respectable "brigade" of votes, in all Southern Illinois, and in many counties scarcely a vote! When Abraham Lincoln was first a candidate for the Presidency, his most formidable antagonist, in all these Southern counties, was Hon. S. A. Douglas, who was then and, indeed, up to the hour of his death continued to be, the preference of their citizens. But when Mr. Lincoln was a second time before the American people for their suffrages as President, these Southern counties had all heard and been taught a new political theology which in the interim had made converts of nearly One half of the old invincible "Egypt" of Democracy! Since that time the Republican party, has gradually, but surely, been extending its influence over all Southern Illinois, so that now it has a perfect, complete, organization throughout the land, and is the dominant political power in the present official representation of a majority of these counties.

In religious matters, the Methodist, Baptist, Campbellite and Cumberland Presbyterians, pretty generally predominate in all Southern Illinois. With these, of course, there are a few Episcopalian and Old and New School Presbyterian (and possibly other) churches, but only a small number altogether.

In all the villages, towns and cities schools and academies have been erected and put in operation; and, under the excellent school laws of our State, and the able direction and management of school interests by the State Superintendent and the various local boards of the townships, our educational facilities are greatly increased, and rapidly becoming permanent and invaluable acquisitions to our social status.

I must not close this part of my letter without making special reference to the great, good work which has been inaugurated under the auspices of the State Sabbath School workers, in organizing in each and all these counties, as I am assured, a County and Township Sabbath School Society, for each and every county and township in the State. Under the working of these Sabbath School laborers, a Sunday School is organized in every church and school house in the county on every Sunday; and once in four weeks, or some other established time, these schools send up a representative to a Township or County Convention, where the whole number of schools is reported, and the attendance upon each; and such other further business and conference is had as shall best conduce the efficiency and prosperity of the noble cause.

The County Convention for Clay County is holden on the first Sabbath of each month; and a grand convention of all the Sabbath Schools in this portion of Illinois will be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of September at Rich View, Washington County, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, about ten miles below Centralia. It would afford some of your earnest Sabbath School workers an excellent opportunity to confer with us, and yield us abundant joy if they shall "join our army" on that auspicious occasion.

Our County Agricultural Fair will be holden on the last days of September and the first of October next.

Thus you see that we are not so far behind you at the north as many would have you believe, and, instead of moulding, rusting out, and dying in dotage, we are really just entering manfully into the battle and race of life, with every prospect and hope of success; and the green old age of hope realized, and success attained, stretches away in the future, and encouragingly invites us onward.

But I have now another and different view of this matter to present you and your readers. And this is the portion of it which I think specially concerns you of Chicago. Of these fifty counties in Southern Illinois, (nearly one-half of the State), more than two-thirds of them are wholly precluded and prevented from contributing to Chicago any part or portion of the vast resources and production they represent. All the counties along and on both sides of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad are irresistibly and unwillingly forced to do all their business either with St. Louis or Cincinnati. The road is broad gauge, and is a great through route [illegible] through business, and is run and controlled by men who are alone in the interests of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and always opposed to Chicago. By this means all the counties east of Odin, on both side of this road, and especially those south of the road, are forced to go to Cincinnati, whether they wish to or no, while those counties on the west of Odin, on both sides of the road, and especially those south of the road, are as surely compelled to go to St. Louis.

The main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, unfortunately for both the road and the interests of the country people of Southern Illinois, as well as of Chicago, joins its two branches at Centralia. If this had not been done, and the two branches kept distinct until they reached say Cobden, in Union County, then a greater proportion of these citizens to the east and west of the main line to Cairo could have traded direct with Chicago, where all their inclinations and interests, to say nothing of State pride, naturally lead them. As it is now, this vast extent of country, extending in width from one hundred to two hundred miles east and west, and in length from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles, has alone and only one single railroad track leading towards Chicago, and this the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad from Centralia to Cairo direct. If you and your readers will place the eye for a moment upon the map of Illinois, and then call to mind what I have said about the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad above, you cannot be blind to the real state of the case and its demands; nor yet to the continuously misdirected tendency of Southern Illinois trade and traffic. In addition to this, the citizens of Southern Illinois have no adequate or sufficient facilities even to handle the fruit product of her counties, to say nothing of her immense stock and cereal growths. The counties of Jasper, Crawford, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope and Massac, east of the Illinois Central Railroad, cannot reach Chicago by rail, and are compelled to find a market in Cincinnati, by the Ohio River and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

On the other side of the main line, the counties of Madison, Bond, Clinton, St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph, are as irresistibly compelled by the force of circumstances, and the want of direct rail route to Chicago, to find a market in St. Louis, either by the Mississippi River or the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

Here are some twenty counties, among the oldest, richest and most fertile and productive in the State, with an aggregate population of several thousands of merchants, farmers and business men, who all desire and want to patronize and trade with you of Chicago, and assist in making their city the best and cheapest market in the West, who are compelled, by the want of sufficient railway accommodation, to withhold from you that advantage and yield it to your enemies.

A line of railroad built from Mattoon or Effingham south to some point on the Ohio River, passing down through the belt of counties on the east of the Illinois Central Railroad, either to Shawneetown or Golconda, would meet the case precisely for all Southeastern Illinois, and would be donated and graded ready for the rail, by the counties named above: while a railroad, reaching from Bellville, St. Clair County, to Cobden, Union County, would as well meet the wants of the people in Southwestern Illinois, and would also be graded and donated to any company who would furnish rail and rolling stock for the two roads.

Now we have for the past few years noticed with favor and pride the earnest, active efforts of your business and representative men to extend the Western lines of railroad and attract trade from the new States and Territories to Chicago. Indeed, some persons have been uncharitable enough to affirm that you were doing all this at the expense of St. Louis' trade and industry. Of course, it did not occur to you that, during all this time, St. Louis and Cincinnati were growing and thriving to opulency and power, by consuming and appropriating the trade, commerce and traffic of the oldest and richest portion of the State of Illinois, which Chicago ignores.

Why, it is a fact that hardly any merchant from all these counties purchases his stock and supplies, or any considerable portion of them, in Chicago. Hardly any of the immense droves of stock, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, raised in these counties find any other market than either St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Will your Illinois railroad companies and the merchants, business men and capitalists and contractors of Chicago, stand still longer and permit these things thus to be? Will you not stir up their dormant minds, by way of remembrance? Shall these suffering and neglected counties and peoples any longer be turned off and checkmated of their just and equitable representation in these things, when they repeatedly offer to lend and give away their time, money and influence, if by so doing they may have ready transit to their natural and home market, do their trading and business in the cheapest market offered, and help to erect a pyramid of reciprocal interests and benefits in the very centre of your Garden City? CLAY COUNTY.

Chief Justice Chase in New Hampshire.

[Manchester (N. H.) Despatch (August 27) to the Boston Journal.]

Chief Justice Chase arrived in Manchester from Boston at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by ex-Governor Smyth and a delegation of the most substantial citizens of the city, who informally tendered him the hospitalities of the people of Manchester. He was then taken to the residence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with his host and family.

This evening our citizens, without any distinction of party, have visited the mansion of Governor Smyth, where the distinguished guest has been the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering [illegible] extended to an eminent visitor in New Hampshire. The doors of the house were thrown open [illegible] grounds [illegible] illuminated with Chinese lanterns, [illegible] played with great taste. [illegible] of people anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Chase was very great. Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets. As fast as possible they passed through the house and were introduced to Mr. Chase by the ex-Governor. There were many ladies in attendance, representing the beauty and fashion of Manchester. Mrs. Smyth was richly dressed, and her grace and dignity added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

At nine o'clock the Manchester Cornet Band marched to the house and discoursed most excellent music. At intervals between the playing there were calls and cheers for Mr. Chase, who was disinclined to be called out to make any remarks. The calls of the crowd continued so long and earnestly that the Chief Justice could not gracefully forbear saying a few words to his good and patient friends. He was very handsomely introduced by Hon. David Cross, of Manchester. In reply, Mr. Chase spoke substantially as follows:

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I am exceedingly grateful to you for this most hearty and cordial reception. [illegible] [Applause.] [illegible] It has been said of New Hampshire that [illegible] produces men [illegible] [Applause.] New Hampshire and New England are great in the [illegible] and worth of their men and women, who go forth into every part of the country, sowing broadcast the seeds of virtue, industry, intelligence and godliness. [illegible] they lay the foundation of the nation's greatness. Almost everywhere you find the Yankee schoolmaster and schoolmarm, teaching alike the white and the black. New England does a great work for the Republic. A nation can only be great in the virtue, intelligence and goodness of her children. I did not design to make a speech this evening and did not intend to be betrayed into these few remarks, but you are all so good to me in New Hampshire that the heart will not allow the tongue to be silent. [Great applause.] For this most kind and gratifying reception allow me once more to thank you and to say that I shall not forget your kindness to the latest hour of my life. [Applause.]

As Mr. Chase retired the band played "Hail to the Chief." The remarks of the Chief Justice were highly acceptable and entertaining to the multitude of people who heard them, but all had hoped that the speaker would touch upon national topics.

Northwestern News.

ILLINOIS.

The Weekly Aurora says that while a gang of men were threshing wheat upon the farm of Mark Beaubien, two miles east of Naperville, some of the machinery, through friction, became heated to such an extent as to take fire. John Zeinieger, the owner of the machine, who was at the time receiving the grain as it came out, saw the fire and sprang upon the top to extinguish it, when he slipped and fell with his left foot in the cylinder, which was in motion. His foot was terribly mangled. In the excitement of extricating the injured man, the fire got under such headway that it could not be controlled, and burnt up a new threshing machine worth $700, and some 300 bushels of wheat. Mr. Zeinieger's leg was amputated, and he will probably recover.

As a man named Shaffer was threshing wheat for a farmer in Central Illinois, on Tuesday night, his machine took fire from friction, burning 800 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmer. Shaffer, in trying to cut the belt of the machine, so as to take it away from the stack of grain, was caught in the machine and his leg torn off. He died soon after.

The Joliet Republican gives the following particulars of the death of Mr. Casey: "In company with Mr. James Lowe, a young friend and companion from this city, he was visiting his friends at Gardner. Tuesday morning they started for a hunt on the prairie, taking with them in their buggy their dog and guns. When about two miles from the village Mr. Casey got out of the buggy to commence to hunt. Mr. Lowe remaining to drive a little farther on to a hitching point. Soon after he heard the discharge of Mr. Casey's gun, and looking round discovered that he had fallen to the ground, the contents of both barrels having been discharged into his face, coming out near the top of his head. The shot must have caused instant death. No one saw him when the fatal shot was discharged, but it is generally supposed that he was leaning upon the gun, which was cocked, and that it was discharged accidentally by the dog playfully jumping upon it."

Peat has been discovered in the townships of Manlius and Concord, Bureau County. The discovery was made by the Drainage Commissioner.

Miss Hattie Shugart, daughter of Philip Shugart, of Princeton, was instantly killed, and Miss Laura Smith, daughter of Mrs. Smith, seriously injured, near that place, on Saturday, by the running away of a span of horses attached to a wagon in which the young ladies were riding. Mr. Allen Smith, who was driving the team, and unable to control it, was somewhat injured. Dr. Taylor, who was called upon to attend Miss Smith, after leaving his patient, was thrown from his buggy by the running away of his horse, and considerably hurt [illegible].

The Waukegan [illegible] Railroad to Chicago, even if they had it and [illegible]. Whatever arrangements Mr. Thompson may have made for funds in the old country was with a view to the extension of the company's road further west and into Iowa, [illegible] complete the line already [illegible] coal fields near Rock Island.

MINNESOTA.

At Big Lake Station, on the [illegible] Central Railroad, [illegible] child asleep, on the track, [illegible] an entire train of cars without being injured in the least. [illegible]

IOWA.

The Clermont Leader tells of a [illegible] residing near West Union, who [illegible] sum of money in a novel way [illegible] were absent on a visit, and [illegible] work in the field, and [illegible] might not be safe in the [illegible] with him. When he reached [illegible] unhitched the horses from the [illegible] tied them to the hind wheels [illegible] forming an inconvenient [illegible] his pocket, he put it in a pail [illegible] the wagon, and then went [illegible] when he returned he found that [illegible] had got at the pail and eaten all [illegible].

The Dubuque Times says that [illegible] an agent of the New York Police [illegible] arrived at Bellevue in search of a [illegible] of Mrs. Marsden, [illegible] unfortunate marriage [illegible] design of the agent was to [illegible] for it. [illegible] lery kept by a lady [illegible] out knowing his mission [illegible] ture of the deluded girl [illegible] for it. She suspected a [illegible] refused to let him have it [illegible] take it any way. Mrs. Marsden's brother-in-law were sent for [illegible] to the agent a little [illegible] —vowed he would steal the [illegible] could not get it otherwise [illegible] extended his right muscle [illegible] the agent, with a damaged [illegible] Mr. Coulehan arrested [illegible] off on Tuesday. There [illegible] doubt as to the result. As [illegible] has declared his intention of [illegible] wife—it will not be healthy [illegible] his feet in Bellevue again.

WISCONSIN.

The Waukesha Freeman [illegible] widow woman living in [illegible] County, has [illegible] of her wheat crop [illegible] that her wheat would [illegible] bushels to the acre [illegible] only turned out twenty [illegible] and she went off and [illegible].

On Wednesday last, [illegible] Quinn, of Oconomowoc, [illegible] threshing for Mr. Hoff, at [illegible] were caught by the tumbling [illegible] broke both arms and his shoulder [illegible] horrid manner.

Later developments make it [illegible] tain that the boy Dedrick, shot [illegible] place, last week, was wilfully [illegible].

Archie Bell, of Sheboygan, [illegible] ing the centre-board of the [illegible] Hubbard, it, in some way fell [illegible] tion, and caused a lever to [illegible] the face, over the eye and [illegible] breaking through the latter [illegible] face, destroying one eye if not both.

MICHIGAN.

John Wood, in the employ of the [illegible] Iron Company, was instantly killed [illegible] Clarksburg, near Marquette, on [illegible] of last week, by being struck by a [illegible] rock, discharged by a blast.

On Monday evening last, Miss [illegible] Howard, employed in the family of George Damon, at Coldwater, took a [illegible] arsenic for suicidal purposes. [illegible] tunately the fact was discovered [illegible] poison had accomplished its purpose [illegible] proper antidotes were employed [illegible] cess. A general depression of spirits [illegible] signed as the cause for the rash act.

MISSOURI.

The Sedalia Times relates an astonishing instance of credulity in the fact of a [illegible] able farmer near that place, by which he [illegible] swindled out of $6,000. A gypsy [illegible] persuaded him that a large sum of [illegible] was hidden on his farm and in order [illegible] spirits might indicate where it was [illegible] necessary that she should have in her [illegible] session, temporarily, the sum of $6,000 [illegible] which to perform the incantation [illegible] foot, by borrowing and mortgaging [illegible] raised the required amount and [illegible] the woman, after wrapping it up [illegible]. After a great deal of mummery [illegible] him back what he took to be the [illegible] telling him to keep it carefully [illegible] opening for four days. He obeyed [illegible] ter, and on opening at last found [illegible] package contained only waste paper [illegible] the charmer had disappeared with [illegible] earned fortune.

The people of Southwestern Missouri [illegible] earnestly agitating a direct railroad communication with Chicago by way of [illegible] and the Hannibal & St. Joseph [illegible]. Funds have been subscribed nearly [illegible] to grade and tie the Tebo & Neosho [illegible] road from Sedalia to Fort Scott, [illegible] work will be commenced on Septem[illegible]. When the road is completed [illegible] to the rich regions of Missouri and [illegible] and extended north to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, as is proposed, [illegible] route will be opened to Chicago [illegible] East.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers at Rochester, Minnesota.

[From the Faribault (Minn.) Republican.]

The field trial of reapers and mowers at Rochester, commenced on Tuesday, Aug. 20, and continued three days. Representatives from New York, Illinois and Wisconsin were present.

The trial of the reapers on dead grass [illegible] as follows: Wood's self-rake [illegible] Wood's hand rake [illegible] John P. Manny [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Manny, Wood's rake [illegible]

The trial of mowers, cutting [illegible] each, resulted as follows: Wood's—time cutting, [illegible]

The committees made the following [illegible] of premiums:

First Class—Two Horse Mowers—First Premium, Wood. Second Premium—J. H. Manny. [illegible] Premium—J. H. Manny. [illegible] Kirby.

Third Class—Combined Reaper and Hand Rake—First Premium—Wood. [illegible] Premium—J. H. Manny.

Fourth Class—Combined Reaper and Mower, Self Rake—First Premium—Kirby [illegible] J. H. Manny.

Fifth Class—Droppers—First premium [illegible]

Sixth Class—Independent Reaper, Self-rake—First premium, Wood; second premium [illegible]

Class Six-and-a-half—Combined Reaper [illegible] —Sweepstakes—Combined [illegible] First premium, Wood.

Independent Reaper—Sweepstakes—First [illegible] Marsh Harvester—Silver medal.

The first premium consists of a silver medal and a diploma; the second premium [illegible] diploma alone.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the Political Situation.

At the Republican Convention for Penobscot County, Maine, in Bangor on [illegible] instant, ex-Vice-President Hamlin [illegible] called upon, made a short address, of which the Bangor Whig gives the following [illegible]:

He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words he used, if any, should be short, sharp, decisive. There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was more responsibility placed upon us than there is to-day. We are not out of our dangers. Unfortunately it is so; but fortunately in others, we have a [illegible] Executive who seems bent upon [illegible] the national will and [illegible] and just reconstruction. [illegible] should never be completed, except upon the fullest basis of popular justice [illegible] and it is our bounden duty to [illegible] no settlement shall be made upon [illegible] basis. Neither can we do it [illegible] them as we may, there is [illegible] Providence that will shape our [illegible]. Hamlin proceeded to examine the [illegible] President Johnson, and declared [illegible] usurpations and wrongs have [illegible] eyes of the blind, and unstopped the [illegible] the deaf, to see what is true and [illegible] just. Mr. Johnson's acts and policy [illegible] cessary to educate the public mind [illegible] right point; and he was fully [illegible] that the people will have all the [illegible] settled on the right and proper basis.

A "Nigger Baby" Story.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

During the past ten days there [illegible] quite generally circulated through [illegible] city, and by some people believed, [illegible] that the unmarried daughter of a [illegible] citizen, who has a summer residence [illegible] city, had given birth to a [illegible] black as the ace of spades." [illegible]

The scandalous and foolish [illegible] out of these circumstances: The [illegible] ferred to is married, of irreproachable [illegible] acter, and has two young children [illegible] vices of a wet nurse became necessary [illegible] health and happiness of the young [illegible]. An advertisement was inserted [illegible] and among those who called in [illegible] a stout, hearty-looking black [illegible] had a baby of about the same age [illegible] of Mrs. ——. She was engaged [illegible] her abode at the house, and [illegible] infants. One morning Mrs. [illegible] near the back door, with the black [illegible] at her side, when along came [illegible] who knew nothing about a [illegible] woman having been employed [illegible] butcher immediately became [illegible] the idea that he was a great [illegible] horrified to think that Mrs. [illegible] have given birth to a nigger [illegible] course his first duty was to [illegible] covery; the next should have [illegible] himself.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal.

[From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, August [illegible].]

The work of making the [illegible] Sturgeon Bay Canal [illegible] "test-pits," which have [illegible] eral numbers and to [illegible] through the whole area to be [illegible] the canal, have demonstrated [illegible] point as to the economy of the [illegible] as solved the problem [illegible] speculated upon as to whether [illegible] half of the peninsula [illegible] with a channel through [illegible] connecting the waters of Lake [illegible] Green Bay. Down to [illegible] fact, nothing has been found [illegible] beach gravel—precisely [illegible] would be washed in by [illegible] take; and it is a fixed fact that [illegible] there was an open strait.

THE SEA SERPENT.

A Veritable Sea Serpent Seen in Iowa.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye publishes the following letter and says it was written by Andrew Cruikshanks, a citizen of Jackson County, whose respectability (and eyesight) is vouched for by three honorable and prominent men of that county.

"MR. EDITOR: While engaged in fishing below the mouth of the Tete des Morts River, on Saturday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, I saw a monster, which I will endeavor to describe to you: [illegible]"

The Muscatine (Iowa) Courier says that while in conversation with some raftsmen, it received an account of a serpent they had seen at the mouth of Pine Creek, just after sunset. At their request the editor wrote down the statement, and they went before a Justice of the Peace and made affidavit to its truth:

"Our names are Johnson Minsan and Eugene [illegible]"

The New York Canals—A Foolish Proposition.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A Constitutional Convention is a thing pregnant with evil, for the reason that men are not satisfied to constitute a form of government, but they desire to do up the legislation of the State for all time. We are reminded of this evil propensity when we see the New York Constitutional Convention proposing to fix in the Constitution a canal policy which will prevent the now needed enlargement of the canal for a quarter of a century at least, and will probably prevent it finally. The mode is to saddle the canal revenues with the old canal debt, the [illegible] canal taxes and interest, and a sum for the support of the State Government, and to provide by the Constitution that all this, amounting to over sixty-eight millions must be paid, with the interest, out of the canal revenues, before any reduction shall be made in the tolls, or any money expended for the enlargement, and then this expenditure shall be limited by the surplus canal revenue.

No enlargement will ever be made on those conditions, and it is probable that before the calculated time had expired, the demand for enlargement would cease by a diminution of business. Cheaper routes will be found to the seaboard than through the State of New York, with the dimensions and tolls of her canals as they are now. The carrying trade to the seaboard by the Northern routes, by lake, river, and rail is continually enlarging. The completion of a railroad route from Ogdensburg to Portland will in our opinion carry as much ocean bound freight as either of the great New York railroads. The introduction of the barge system on the Mississippi and its tributaries is greatly cheapening freight to Europe by the river and Gulf route. Easily practical improvements in the Upper Mississippi will restore to this natural channel the trade of a great district that has been forced to the lake route.

Southern railroad routes are continually being improved, and connecting ocean lines [illegible]. The completion of the James River canal route will create river and canal navigation to the seaboard, which will be open nearly the year round. The railroad routes across southern Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are not developed to near their full capacity. Bridges and better connections will greatly increase them, and all these things are in progress. New York has no monopoly of the routes from the West to the seaboard, and if upon this idea she adopts a policy of levying tribute upon commerce, she will stop its growth, and [illegible] that the conditions which she proposes to put upon the enlargement of the canals will limit business within their present capacity, and will thus make the enlargement apparently unnecessary.

Heavy Liquor Seizures.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, August 29.]

Yesterday no less than five seizures of property were made for alleged frauds on revenue. The first was made at Brunstrom's distillery and vinegar factory on [illegible] street. There the officers caught a [illegible] in the employ of Mr. Ware, who [illegible] [illegible] The contents of the wagon were seized. [illegible]

[illegible] Third street, the officers proceeded to [illegible] near the Cold Spring House, where [illegible] none [illegible] evidence of stamps. [illegible]

The distillery of Miner & Vilter's on [illegible] street, was also seized, [illegible]

Ninety-nine barrels of highwines, which were found in the Western Transportation Company's warehouse, and which had been [illegible] from the bonded warehouse of [illegible] & Vilter's during the day for shipment to New York, were also seized, [illegible] a keeper appointed to take charge of them.

The Advance in Cattle Freights—The Alexander Contracts.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

We stated yesterday that several [illegible] western railroads had purchased jointly of [illegible] T. Alexander his contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and that the [illegible] disputes, were now ended—the [illegible] companies agreeing upon a tariff, to [illegible] into operation on the 26th inst. The nature and extent of this contract is [illegible] definitely known here, but it was intended [illegible] have been a paying one to Mr. Alexander, if one-half the stories about it be true. [illegible] said that the Pennsylvania Central [illegible] contracted with Mr. A. to bring [illegible] car loads of cattle from a point in [illegible] to New York City for $125 per car. This [illegible] from $40 to $60 per car less than the New York Central and Erie were receiving [illegible] the same service. This enabled Mr. A. [illegible] buy cattle at the West at $1 per head [illegible] than other dealers were paying, selling [illegible] in New York $1 per head less, and then [illegible] make $1 per head when other dealers lost money.

Another report is that by his contract with the Pennsylvania Central he was to ship [illegible] road, weekly, 1,000 head of cattle, [illegible] which he was to pay the current tariff [illegible] with a percentage off. When he was [illegible] of funds the treasurer of the company [illegible] and furnish it, and at the close of the current year he was to receive from the company [illegible] as a bonus for his services, the sum of $10,000. This looks to be a big amount, [illegible] had he succeeded the company could [illegible] have paid it to him, for he was coming [illegible] for them.

[illegible] he did not succeed. Cattle-dealers removed his operations to the controlling power of the Erie, and they immediately put their fare on that road to one-half, and the New York Central followed it.

This war of low fare has been carried on [illegible] months, but it has now ceased to exist [illegible] railroads bought Mr. Alexander [illegible] that they pay him $100,000 [illegible] contract with the Pennsylvania [illegible] road; others say he received $150,000 [illegible] not important to know whether [illegible] this sum or not. [illegible] with the prospect of a small dividend [illegible] year.

Mystery of the Great Pyramid.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

[illegible] several thousand years, the object for which the "Great Pyramid" was constructed [illegible] a mystery to the whole world, [illegible] of the most learned savans have exercised [illegible] and speculated in their [illegible] efforts to solve the riddle. [illegible] John Taylor, conceived the idea that the [illegible] was inspired by Divine Providence to afford the [illegible] standard for weights and measures. [illegible] where else. The box which [illegible] centre of the body has been supposed to be a sarcophagus, [illegible] appearance to bear this theory [illegible] procession of priests could [illegible] It is indeed difficult [illegible] The granite of which [illegible] pyramid is made is not [illegible] hand, and indeed not [illegible] Sinai. The structure seems to [illegible] the most correct principles of [illegible] coincides in pointing with the [illegible] or that star which, in the process [illegible] centuries, 4,000 years ago, [illegible] Star. Professor [illegible] show that the temperature of [illegible] room was uniform throughout [illegible] ing a place for keeping weights [illegible] ures; that the box affords an [illegible] measure; that water was found [illegible] mid itself, this giving pure [illegible] careful examination; that the [illegible] pyramid looked out on the lower [illegible] tion of the North Star at the [illegible] erection, and not the upper [illegible] pinions would interfere with [illegible] that it is on the exact spot [illegible] of taking astronomical observations.

Thus far we have followed the [illegible] remarks, but it is due to truth [illegible] should say the whole matter [illegible] lously like one of the many [illegible] which scientific men, from time to [illegible] fall into, when they get utterly [illegible] a pet subject. [illegible] We doubt if any [illegible] duce a particle of evidence to show [illegible] Egyptians of that day had any [illegible] whatever of the influence of [illegible] their weights and measures. [illegible] fessor Martin, who was at the [illegible] versity Convocation, said that [illegible] ined Taylor's theory, and it [illegible] as if the whole thing was "cooked."

Division of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

The Episcopal Diocese [illegible] Western New York has recently [illegible] sion in Elmira. The Committee [illegible] vision of the Diocese, reported [illegible] ing effect:

1. That the diocese ought to be divided.
2. That the boundary line [illegible] eastern boundaries of Warren, [illegible] Schuyler and Steuben counties.
3. That the portion east of the line be designated as the [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

Divorces Asked and Granted—Suits.

[illegible]

THE FRUIT CROP.

Height of the Peach Season—Quantity and Sources of Supply.

The Fruits of Southern Illinois.

[illegible]

this road, and especially those south of the road, are forced to go to Cincinnati, whether they wish to or no, while those counties on the west of Odin, on both sides of the road, and especially those south of the road, are as surely compelled to go to St. Louis.

The main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, unfortunately for both the road and the interests of the country people of Southern Illinois, as well as of Chicago, joins its two branches at Centralia. If this had not been done, and the two branches kept distinct until they reached say Cobden, in Union County, then a greater proportion of these citizens to the east and west of the main line to Cairo could have traded direct with Chicago, where all their inclinations and interests, to say nothing of State pride, naturally lead them. As it is now, this vast extent of country, extending in width from one hundred to two hundred miles east and west, and in length from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles, has alone and only one single railroad track leading towards Chicago, and this the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad from Centralia to Cairo direct. If you and your readers will place the eye for a moment upon the map of Illinois, and then call to mind what I have said about the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad above, you cannot be blind to the real state of the case and its demands; nor yet to the continuously misdirected tendency of Southern Illinois trade and traffic. In addition to this, the citizens of Southern Illinois have no adequate or sufficient facilities even to handle the fruit product of her counties, to say nothing of her immense stock and cereal growths. The counties of Jasper, Crawford, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope and Massac, east of the Illinois Central Railroad, cannot reach Chicago by rail, and are compelled to find a market in Cincinnati, by the Ohio River and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

On the other side of the main line, the counties of Madison, Bond, Clinton, St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph, are as irresistibly compelled by the force of circumstances, and the want of direct rail route to Chicago, to find a market in St. Louis, either by the Mississippi River or the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

Here are some twenty counties, among the oldest, richest and most fertile and productive in the State, with an aggregate population of several thousands of merchants, farmers and business men, who all desire and want to patronize and trade with you of Chicago, and assist in making their city the best and cheapest market in the West, who are compelled, by the want of sufficient railway accommodation, to withhold from you that advantage and yield it to your enemies.

A line of railroad built from Mattoon or Effingham south to some point on the Ohio River, passing down through the belt of counties on the east of the Illinois Central Railroad, either to Shawneetown or Golconda, would meet the case precisely for all Southeastern Illinois, and would be *donated and graded* ready for the rail, by the counties named above; while a railroad, reaching from Bellville, St. Clair County, to Cobden, Union County, would as well meet the wants of the people in Southwestern Illinois, and would also be *graded and donated* to any company who would furnish rail and rolling stock for the two roads.

Now we have for the past few years noticed with favor and pride the earnest, active efforts of your business and representative men to extend the Western lines of railroad and attract trade from the new States and Territories to Chicago. Indeed, some persons have been uncharitable enough to affirm that you were doing all this at the expense of St. Louis' trade and industry. Of course, it did not occur to you that, during all this time, St. Louis and Cincinnati were growing and thriving to opulence and power, by consuming and appropriating the trade, commerce and traffic of the oldest and richest portion of the State of Illinois, which Chicago ignores.

Why, it is a fact that hardly any merchant from all these counties purchases his stock and supplies, or any considerable portion of them, in Chicago. Hardly any of the numerous droves of stock, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, raised in these counties find any other market than either St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Will your Illinois railroad companies and the merchants, business men and capitalists and contractors of Chicago, stand still longer and permit these things thus to be? Will you not stir up their dormant minds, by way of remembrance? Shall these suffering and neglected counties and peoples any longer be scorned and cheated out of their just and equitable representation in these things, when they repeatedly offer to lend and give away their time, money and influence, if so doing they may have ready transit to their natural and home market, do their trading and business in the cheapest market offered, and help to erect a pyramid of reciprocal interest and benefit in the very centre of your Garden City?

CLAY COUNTY.

Chief Justice Chase in New Hampshire.

[Manchester (N. H.) Despatch (August 27) to the Boston Journal.]

Chief Justice Chase arrived in Manchester from Boston at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by ex-Governor Smyth and a delegation of the most substantial citizens of the city, who informally tendered him the hospitalities of the people of Manchester. He was then taken to the residence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with his host and family.

[illegible]

At nine o'clock the Manchester Cornet Band marched to the house and discoursed quite excellent music. At intervals between the playing there were calls and cheers for Mr. Chase, who was finally induced to be called out to make a few remarks. The calls of the crowd continued so long and earnestly that the Chief Justice good naturedly remarked that he must speak a few words to his good and patient friends. He was very handsomely introduced by Hon. David Cross, of Manchester. In reply, Mr. Chase spoke substantially as follows:

[illegible]

As Mr. Chase retired the band played "Hail to the Chief." The remarks of the Chief Justice were highly acceptable and entertaining to the multitude of people who heard them, but all had hoped that the speaker would touch upon national topics.

Northwestern News.

ILLINOIS.

The *Weekly Aurora* says that while a gang of men were threshing wheat upon the farm of Mark Beaubien, two miles east of Naperville, some of the machinery, through friction, became heated to such an extent as to take fire. John Zeinieger, the owner of the machine, who was at the time receiving the grain as it came out, saw the fire and sprang upon the top to extinguish it, when he slipped and fell with his left foot in the cylinder, which was in motion. His foot was terribly mangled. In the excitement of extricating the injured man, the fire got under such headway that it could not be controlled, and burnt up a new threshing machine worth $100, and some 300 bushels of wheat. Mr. Zeinieger's leg was amputated, and he will probably recover.

As a man named Shaffer was threshing wheat for a farmer in Central Illinois, on Tuesday night, his machine took fire from friction, burning 600 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmer. Shaffer, in trying to cut the belt of the machine, so as to take it away from the stack of grain, was caught in the machine and his leg torn off. He died soon after.

The Joliet *Republican* gives the following particulars of the death of Mr. Casey: "In company with Mr. James Lowe, a young friend and companion from this city, he was visiting his friends at Gardner. Tuesday morning they started for a hunt on the prairie, taking with them in their buggy their dog and guns. When about two miles from the village, Mr. Casey got out of the buggy [illegible] Mr. Lowe remaining to drive a little further on to a hitching point. Soon after he heard the discharge of Mr. Casey's gun, and looking round discovered that he had fallen to the ground, the contents of both barrels having been discharged into his face, coming out near the top of his head. The shot must have caused instant death. No one saw him when the fatal shot was discharged, but it is generally supposed that he was leaning upon the gun, which was cocked, and that it was discharged accidentally by the dog playfully jumping upon it."

Peat has been discovered in the townships of Manlius and Concord, Bureau County. The discovery was made by the Drainage Commissioner.

Miss Hattie Shagart, daughter of Philip Shagart, of Princeton, was instantly killed, and Miss Laura Smith, daughter of Mrs. Smith, seriously injured, near that place, on Saturday, by the running away of a span of horses attached to a wagon in which the young ladies were riding. Mr. Allen Smith, who was driving the team, and unable to control it, was somewhat injured. Dr. Taylor, who was called upon to attend Miss Smith, after leaving his patient, was thrown from his buggy by the running away of his horse, and considerably hurt [illegible]

[illegible]

further west and [illegible] complete the line already [illegible] coal fields near Rock Island.

MINNESOTA.

At Big Lake Station, on the [illegible] Central Railroad, [illegible] child asleep, on the track, [illegible] an entire train of cars without being injured in the least. Very fortunately [illegible] between two cross ties.

IOWA.

The Clermont *Leader* tells of a farmer residing near West Union, who [illegible] sum of money in a [illegible] were absent on a visit [illegible] work in the field [illegible] might not be safe in the [illegible] with him. When he reached [illegible] unhitched the horses from the wagon, tied them to the hind wheels [illegible] forming an inconvenient bundle [illegible] his pocket, he put it in a pail [illegible] the wagon, and then went off [illegible] when he returned he found that [illegible] had got at the pail and eaten all [illegible]

The Dubuque *Times* says that [illegible] an agent of the New York *Police* [illegible] rived at Bellevue in search of a [illegible] of Mrs. Marsden, *nee* Aggie Coulehan [illegible] unfortunate marriage we have [illegible] design of the agent was to get up [illegible] tested sensation article. He called [illegible] lery kept by a lady operator, and [illegible] out knowing his mission, showed [illegible] ture of the deluded girl. He offered [illegible] for it. She suspected a sinister motive, refused to let him have it. He said [illegible] take it any way. Mrs. Marsden's [illegible] brother-in-law were sent for. They [illegible] to the agent a little, and he grew [illegible] —vowed he would steal the picture [illegible] could not get it otherwise. Mr. C[illegible] extended his right mauler, and [illegible] the agent, with a damaged phiz. [illegible] Mr. Coulehan arrested, and the trial [illegible] off on Tuesday. There can be but [illegible] doubt as to the result. As to Marsden [illegible] has declared his intentions of recovering [illegible] wife—it will not be healthy for him [illegible] his feet in Bellevue again.

WISCONSIN.

The Waukesha *Plaindealer* states [illegible] widow woman living in Ixonia, [illegible] County, hung herself last week on [illegible] of her wheat crop. She had been [illegible] that her wheat would yield twenty [illegible] bushels to the acre, and, upon threshing, only turned out twenty bushels [illegible] and she went off and hung herself.

On Wednesday last, while [illegible] Quinn, of Oconomowoc, was [illegible] threshing for Mr. Huff, at Summit, [illegible] were caught by the tumbling [illegible] broke both arms and his shoulder [illegible] horrid manner.

Later developments make it pretty certain that the boy Dedrick, shot at the [illegible] place, last week, was willfully murdered.

Archie Bell, of Sheboygan, while [illegible] ing the centre-board of the [illegible] Hubbard, it, in some way fell from [illegible] tion, and caused a lever to strike him [illegible] the face, over the eyes and root of the [illegible] breaking through the latter and [illegible] face, destroying one eye if not both.

MICHIGAN.

John Wood, in the employ of the Michigan Iron Company, was instantly killed [illegible] Clarksburg, near Marquette, on Wednesday of last week, by being struck by a piece of rock, discharged by a blast.

On Monday evening last, Miss [illegible] Howard, employed in the family of George Damon, at Coldwater, took a dose of arsenic for suicidal purposes. Very fortunately the fact was discovered before the poison had accomplished its purpose, and proper antidotes were employed with success. A general depression of spirits is assigned as the cause for the rash act.

MISSOURI.

The Sedalia *Times* relates an astonishing instance of credulity in the fact of a respectable farmer near that place, by which he was swindled out of $6,000. A gypsy [illegible] persuaded him that a large sum of [illegible] was hidden on his farm and in order that the spirits might indicate where it was, [illegible] necessary that she should have in her possession, temporarily, the sum of $6,000, with which to perform the incantation. The [illegible] raised the required amount, by borrowing and mortgaging his [illegible] the woman, after wrapping it up [illegible] After a great deal of mummery she handed him back what he took to be the package, telling him to keep it carefully without opening for four days. He obeyed to the letter, and on opening at last found that the package contained only waste paper, and the charmer had disappeared with his hard earned fortune.

The people of Southwestern Missouri are earnestly agitating a direct railroad communication with Chicago by way of [illegible] and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Funds have been subscribed nearly sufficient to grade and tie the Tebo & Neosho Railroad from Sedalia to Fort Scott, and work will be commenced on September [illegible] When the road is completed southwest [illegible] to the rich regions of Missouri and Kansas, and extended north to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, as is proposed, a splendid route will be opened to Chicago and the East.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers at Rochester, Minnesota.

[From the Faribault (Minn.) Republican, August [illegible]]

The field trial of reapers and mowers at Rochester, commenced on Tuesday, August 20, and continued three days. Representatives from New York, Illinois and Wisconsin were present.

The trial of the reapers on draft resulted as follows:

[illegible]

The committees made the following award of premiums:

First Class—Two Horse Mower—First Premium—Wood. Second Premium—J. H. Manny.

[illegible]

Third Class—Combined Reaper and Mower [illegible] First Premium—Wood. [illegible] Premium—J. H. Manny.

Fourth Class—Combined Reaper and Mower, Hand or Self Rake—First Premium—Kirby. Second Premium—J. H. Manny.

Fifth Class—Droppers—First premium, Buckeye.

Sixth Class—Independent Reaper, Self-Rake—First premium, Wood; second premium, [illegible]

Class Six-and-a-half—Combined Reaper [illegible] Kirby; second premium, J. H. Manny.

[illegible]

Independent Reaper—Sweepstakes—First premium, Johnston.

Marsh Harvester—Silver medal.

The first premium consists of a silver [illegible] and a diploma; the second premium [illegible] diploma alone.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the Political Situation.

At the Republican Convention for Penobscot County, Maine, in Bangor on [illegible] instant, ex-Vice-President Hamlin [illegible] called upon, made a short address, of which the Bangor *Whig* gives the following synopsis:

He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words that he used, if any, should be short, sharp and decisive. There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was more responsibility placed upon us than there is to-day. We are not out of our troubles, our dangers. Unfortunately in some respects, but fortunately in others, we have a Northern Executive who seems bent upon thwarting the national will and preventing a safe and just reconstruction. Reconstruction should never be completed, except upon the firmest basis of popular justice and right, and it is our bounden duty to see to it that no settlement shall be made upon any other basis. Neither can we do it. Rough-hew them as we may, there is an overruling Providence that will shape our ends. Mr. Hamlin proceeded to examine the several usurpations and wrongs which President Johnson, and declared them the evidence of the blind, and unstopped the ears of the deaf, to see what is true and right. Mr. Johnson's acts and policy were necessary to educate the public mind up to the right point; and he was fully impressed that the people will have all these settled on the right and proper basis.

A "Nigger Baby" Story.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

During the past ten days there has been quite generally circulated throughout the city, and by some people believed, a story that the unmarried daughter of a wealthy citizen, who has a summer residence in the city, had given birth to a "nigger" black as the ace of spades.

The scandalous and foolish rumor grew out of these circumstances: The lady referred to is married, of irreproachable character, and has two young children. [illegible] the health and happiness of the young [illegible] An advertisement was inserted in the [illegible] and among those who called in response was a stout, hearty-looking black woman, who had a baby of about the same age as [illegible] of Mrs. ——. She was engaged, and took her abode at the house, and nursed both infants. One morning Mrs. —— [illegible] near the back door, with the black baby at her side, when along came the [illegible] who knew nothing about a colored woman having been employed there. The butcher immediately became indignant at the idea that he was a great discoverer, and horrified to think that Mrs. —— [illegible] have given birth to a nigger baby. Of course his first duty was to report his discovery; the next should have been to hang himself.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal.

[From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, August 22.]

The work of making the preliminary examinations and cleaning the [illegible] of the Sturgeon Bay Canal has been [illegible] "test-pits," which have been made in several numbers and to a sufficient depth through the whole area to be occupied by the canal, have demonstrated an important point as to the economy of the work, and it is solved the problem which has been speculated upon as to whether the western half of the peninsula was once an [illegible] with a channel through at Sturgeon Bay connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay. Down to a depth of [illegible] feet, nothing has been found but sand and beach gravel—precisely such as [illegible] would be washed in by the waves of the lake; and it is a fixed fact that [illegible] there was an open strait.

Division of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Western New York has recently been in session in Elmira. The Committee on the Division of the Diocese, reported to the following effect:

1. That the diocese ought to be divided.

2. That the boundary line should be the eastern boundaries of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Schuyler and Steuben counties.

3. That the portion east of the boundary [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SEA SERPENT.

A Veritable Sea Serpent Seen in Iowa.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* publishes the following letter and says it was written by Andrew Cruikshanks, a citizen of Jackson County, whose respectability (and eyesight) is vouched for by three honorable and prominent men of that county.

"MR. EDITOR: While engaged in fishing below the mouth of the Tete des Morts River, on Saturday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, I saw a monster, which I will endeavor to describe to you: He was, when first [illegible] about three hundred feet [illegible] me, and was moving down [illegible] was raised about six feet, and his [illegible] was stretched out to the length of [illegible] should judge, between thirty and forty feet. His eyes were about as large as [illegible] [illegible] gradually [illegible] [illegible] his body was [illegible] [illegible] over very rapidly, [illegible] was only in sight for about five minutes. I [illegible] be at all surprised if it was the same [illegible] lately seen in Lake Michigan. He had [illegible] around the lakes and came down the Mississippi. I should think, from the course he was taking, that he was bound for New Orleans and the Gulf. I have resided in this place for about fifteen years, and this is the first serpent [illegible] I have ever seen in the Mississippi. What is it?"

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Courier* says that while in conversation with some raftsmen, it received an account of a serpent they had seen at the mouth of Pine Creek, just after sundown. At their request the editor wrote down the statement, and they went before a Justice of the Peace and made affidavit to its truth:

"Our names are Johnson Milman and Eugene Burgay. We reside in Wisconsin, and are in the employ of C. H. Wahe & Co., lumber dealers, [illegible] Just before dark, night before last, [illegible] to the bank at a point above Fairport and near the mouth of Pine Creek. While the crew were eating their supper our attention was attracted to some object a half a mile away coming towards us at great speed. At first we thought it [illegible] steamer, but when we came close [illegible] [illegible] it to be a huge snake, variously estimated at from thirty to seventy feet in length. It distinctly we are of the opinion that it was [illegible] [illegible] over four feet long. As near as we could judge, its head was larger than a barrel, [illegible] the jaws were strongly bound and lined with teeth like great spikes. Its eyes were as large as saucers and of a fiery red color. From the head the body tapered to the extreme end of the tail. The hide seemed very tough and was covered with large scales which overlapped each other like the shingles on a roof. It lay in this position some five minutes, when, with a sort of [illegible] it slid back into the water, disappeared beneath the surface, and was seen no more. The [illegible] of the raft were very much frightened and did not go on board again until the next morning. This monster was not seen by us alone, but by the whole crew."

The New York Canals—A Foolish Proposition.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A Constitutional Convention is a thing pregnant with evil, for the reason that men are not satisfied to constitute a form of government, but they desire to do up the legislation of the State for all time. We are reminded of this evil propensity when we see the New York Constitutional Convention proposing to fix in the Constitution a canal policy which will prevent the now needed enlargement of the canal for a quarter of a century at least, and will probably prevent it finally. The mode is to saddle the canal revenues with the old canal debt, the back canal taxes and interest, and a sum for the support of the State Government, and to provide by the Constitution that all this, amounting to over sixty-eight millions must be paid, with the interest, out of the canal revenues, before any reduction shall be made in the tolls, or any money expended for the enlargement, and then this expenditure shall be limited by the surplus canal revenue.

No enlargement will ever be made on those conditions, and it is probable that before the specified time had expired, the demand for enlargement would cease by a diminution of business. Cheaper routes will be found to the seaboard than through the State of New York, with the dimensions and tolls of her canals as they are now. The carrying trade to the seaboard by the Northern lakes, by lake, river, and rail is continually enlarging. The completion of a rail and route from Ogdensburg to Portland will, in our opinion carry as much freight as either of the great New York railroads. The introduction of the barge system on the Mississippi and its tributaries is greatly cheapening freight to Europe by the river and Gulf route. Easily practical improvements in the Upper Mississippi will restore to this natural channel the trade of a great district that has been forced to the lake route.

Southern railroad routes are continually being improved, and connecting ocean lines established and new railroad routes will be opened. The completion of the James River canal route will create river and canal navigation to the seaboard, which will be open nearly the year round. The railroad routes across southern Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are not developed to their full capacity. Bridges and better connections will greatly increase them, and all these things are in progress. New York has no monopoly of the routes from the West to the seaboard, and if upon this idea she adopts a policy of levying tribute upon it, she will stop its growth, and she may find that the conditions which she proposes to fix upon the enlargement of the canals will [illegible] business within their present capacity, [illegible] will then make the enlargement [illegible] [illegible] unnecessary.

Heavy Liquor Seizures.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, August 27.]

Yesterday no less than five seizures of [illegible] were made for alleged frauds on the revenue. The first was made at Brunst & Co's distillery and vinegar factory on [illegible] [illegible] in the employ of Mr. Wheeler, who [illegible] a mill near the Cold Spring House, which mill was formerly a distillery. The [illegible] was allowed to partly unload [illegible] the contents of the wagon were seized. The [illegible] was holding a number of barrels were [illegible] [illegible] covered with hay and [illegible] which constituted the load, so that at each [illegible] four barrels of highwines were thus [illegible]

Immediately after the seizure was made at Third street, the officers proceeded to [illegible] near the Cold Spring House, where [illegible] found, secreted in a barn, [illegible] [illegible] highwines [illegible] [illegible] two of the barrels were full of highwines, [illegible] [illegible] partly full. Under the [illegible] which covered and completely hid the [illegible] sight was a pump and a measure [illegible] the kegs.

[illegible] minutes after the highwines in [illegible] were seized and placed in the custody [illegible] keeper, one of the officers heard a [illegible] of the barn, found that the [illegible] were running out of the barrels [illegible] of the employes or the mill, notwithstanding the barn had been locked immediately after the seizure, had entered through a small trap door near the eaves, and starting the bungs, had rolled the barrels bung down to destroy the evidence. The barn [illegible] entered and the barrels rolled [illegible] up in time to save about half the original contents of highwines. The barrels were [illegible] into town and stored in a bonded warehouse.

The distillery of Miner & Vilter's on [illegible] street, was also seized, it being [illegible] by the Collector that the information he had received made it his duty to seize that distillery, which was done, and the entire property placed in the custody of [illegible]

Ninety-nine barrels of highwines, which were found in the Western Transportation Company's warehouse, and which had been [illegible] from the bonded warehouse of [illegible] & Vilter's during the day for shipment to New York, were also seized and a keeper appointed to take charge of them.

Advance in Cattle Freights—The Alexander Contracts.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

We stated yesterday that several of the [illegible] railroads had purchased jointly of [illegible] Alexander his contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and that the [illegible] disputes were now ended—the [illegible] companies agreeing upon a tariff, to [illegible] operation on the 26th inst. The nature and extent of this contract is [illegible] generally known here, but it was intended [illegible] a paying one to Mr. Alexander [illegible] the stories about it be true.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad [illegible] with Mr. [illegible] to bring [illegible] of cattle from a point in [illegible] to New York City for $[illegible] per car. This [illegible] per car less than the New York Central and Erie were receiving [illegible] the same service. This enabled Mr. A. to [illegible] cattle at the West at $1 per head [illegible] other dealers were paying, selling [illegible] in New York at $1 per head less, and then make $1 per head when other dealers lost money.

Another report is that by his contract with the Pennsylvania Central he was to ship over the road, weekly, 1,000 head of cattle, for which he was to pay the current tariff rates, with a percentage off. When he was [illegible] of funds the treasurer of the company [illegible] furnish it, and at the close of the current year he was to receive from the company, as a bonus for his services, the sum of $[illegible] This looks to be a big amount, [illegible] he succeeded the company could [illegible] have paid it to him, for he was doing [illegible] for them.

But he did not succeed. Cattle-dealers refused the operations to the controlling power of the Erie, and they immediately reduced the freight on that road to one-half, and the New York Central followed it.

This war of low fare has been carried on [illegible] but it has now ceased to exist [illegible] the railroads bought Mr. Alexander [illegible] contract with the Pennsylvania [illegible] is said they are to pay him $100,000 [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] small dividend [illegible] year.

Mystery of the Great Pyramid.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

For several thousand years the object for which the "Great Pyramid" was constructed has been a mystery to the whole world, and many of the most learned among men have expended their learning and speculation in their endeavors to solve the riddle. A few years ago a gentleman in London, a Mr. Taylor, conceived the idea that the structure was inspired by Divine Providence to afford the Egyptians a standard for weights and measures. This theory found favor [illegible] among scientific men in [illegible] and [illegible] it [illegible] is has recently found an advocate on this side of the water, in the person of Professor [illegible] of New York, who read an elaborate paper on the subject the other day before the University Convocation at Albany. In support of his view he said that the pyramid is almost exactly symmetrical, with five [illegible] It was originally [illegible] [illegible] it is now the highest building erected by man. Sir [illegible] decided the time [illegible] the ancient cubit, and [illegible] that it was 25 inches [illegible] [illegible] the circle which forms [illegible] [illegible] the same; also, the box which was found in the centre of the body has been commonly supposed to be a sarcophagus, but there is no appearance to bear this theory out. No procession of priests could enter, and it is indeed difficult for any one. The granite of which a portion of the pyramid is made is not found near at hand, and indeed not closer than Mount Sinai. The structure seems to be built on the most correct principles of geometry. It coincides in pointing with the North Star, or that star which, in the procession of the equinoxes, 4,000 years ago was the North Star. Professor Eaton then proceeded to show that the temperature of the central room was uniform throughout, thus affording a place for keeping weights and measures; that the box affords an exact liquid measure; that water was found in the pyramid itself, thus giving pure material for careful examination; that the opening in the pyramid looked out on the lower culmination of the North Star at the time of its erection, and not the upper, because the pleiades would interfere with its view; and that it is on the exact spot for the purpose of taking astronomical observations.

Thus far we have followed the Professor's remarks, but it is due to truth that we should say the whole matter looks marvellously like one of the many self-delusions which scientific men, from time to time, in all ages, have shown themselves quite apt to fall into, when they get utterly enamored of a pet subject. We doubt if any one can produce a particle of evidence to show that the Egyptians of that day had any knowledge whatever of the influence of temperature on their weights and measures. Indeed, Professor Martin, who was at the Albany University Convocation, said that he had examined Taylor's theory, and it looked to him as if the whole thing was "cooked up."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

Divorces Asked and Granted—New Suits.

The business transacted on the bankruptcy side of the United States District Court was yesterday as follows:

Samuel D. Clark of Chicago (involuntary). Adjudication of bankruptcy by the Court.

United States vs. six hundred and sixty bushels of malt. Information, default and forfeiture. Sale ordered.

The new suits in the District Court were: 5,995, William H. Hazzard vs. Schooner "Free Democrat." Contract.

5,996. John C. Dickey and A. T. Hudson, owners of tug "W. H. Wood," vs. Schooner "Idaho." Collision.

The new suits in the United States Circuit Court were:

3,012. United States vs. Patrick Bowen and Michael Gillen. Information.

3,0[illegible]. John V. Farwell & Co. vs. James H. Easton. Action on the case transferred from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

3,021. United States vs. John R. O'Brien. Information; penalty, $300.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The new suits in this Court were as follows:

[illegible] City of Chicago vs. Peter Weber. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine.

[illegible] Anna [illegible] vs. Martin Orr. Assumpsit. Damages $5,000.

25,161. Charles Hickman vs. Charles Argett. Action on the case. Damages laid at $15,000, to recover for an alleged false imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The new suits in this Court were as follows:

18,970. William W. Webb vs. Alonzo T. Stewart. Assumpsit. Damages $10,000.

18,971. Samuel Myers et al. vs. Charles J. Eagle. Assumpsit. Damages $500, brought on a bill for whiskey and vinegar, alleged to have been furnished, to the amount of $421.45.

18,972. Ætna Life Insurance Company, vs. William J. Wallis and Russell M. Hough. Debt $300. Damages $1,000.

18,973. George Hillis vs. John Berringer. Assumpsit. Damages $500.

18,974. Joseph Jochem vs. August Bamp. Petition for mechanic's lien to the amount of $[illegible] balance on lot 6, block 5, Rogers' subdivision of [illegible]

[illegible]

This Court was yesterday in the following effect: [illegible] divorce were entered by the defendants in eleven indictments.

Charles H. Bassett pleaded guilty of larceny.

Ordered—That Edward Risdon, a witness in the case of the People vs. Ripp Farrell, be held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance as a witness at the next term of Court.

Eddie R. Devoe vs. Russell R. Devoe. Decree of divorce rendered. The bill was filed on the [illegible] day of July, 1867; it charged an elopement with a woman [illegible] and adultery with one Mary Galvin. The testimony in the case was given by Levi Loufing, who stated that complainant has resided in this city since July, 1860. He knew that the defendant, had committed adultery with a woman at Elmira, and that he had told him of frequent acts of the same kind. The complainant testified that she had resided in Chicago since the 1st day of July a year ago. She says she caught him in bed with a woman "Mary" in Elmira, New York.

Horace Sammis vs. Eugenia Sammis. Decree of divorce. The bill charged adultery with one [illegible] on the 15th day of May last. The chief witnesses were the complainant, who testified that he is a clerk in the store of Savage, Keith & Wood, and that he was deceived into marriage four years ago in the city of New York. The other witness was Michael Rudolf, who testified to some of the same facts.

The new suits in this Court were [illegible]

2,979. Nelson Morris vs. [illegible] Defendant's appeal from a Justice of the Peace. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Frederick Ruge vs. August Ruge. Bill for divorce [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FRUIT CROP.

Height of the Peach Season—The Quantity and Sources of Supply.

The Fruits of Southern Illinois.

We are now in the midst of the peach harvest. Anyone would easily infer this in strolling along South Water, Dearborn or Clark streets and glancing at the huge piles of boxes and baskets filled with ripe fruit that line the sidewalks and are crowded up in the stores; or in observing among the retail shops, the corner stands, or the baskets and pockets of peddlers, by [illegible] Almost every urchin one meets is blissfully absorbed in effecting the destruction of a tempting peach, while peach stones are scattered about in numbers sufficient to pave an avenue.

Very few people have an accurate idea of the extent of this branch of trade here. It is a business of itself which is well worthy of separate notice. The peaches brought to this market are almost entirely raised in Southern Illinois and in Western Michigan, around St. Joseph. About the first of July they begin to ripen at Anna, Cobden, and other places a little distance above Cairo. As they become exhausted there the harvest line moves toward the north, and at the present time the great orchards of Carbondale, Centralia and other places in Marion County and thereabouts, perhaps a hundred and thirty or forty miles from Cairo, are in their prime. From St. Joseph, across the lake, they are just beginning to come in, and when the Illinois harvest is gathered, the Michigan peaches will still continue to pour in, probably for a week or two into the month of October; so that for between three and four months we have an uninterrupted supply of this luscious fruit.

The number of peaches received in Chicago is astonishing. The Illinois Central Railroad Company run special fruit trains of from eight to twenty cars a day, each car containing about 300 boxes of peaches, making the daily receipts from 4,000 to 10,000 boxes. At a rough estimate, it may be said that 500,000 boxes are received here during the season [illegible] though the amount is probably much smaller [illegible] in Marion County alone [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30.

The general features of the Money market continue about the same as those noted daily during the past week. For discounts the demand is limited, and in some quarters we hear complaints of a scarcity of first-class paper. There is a very active demand for currency to move the crops, and the market runs quite close. Most of the banks received remittances from the East to-day, enabling them to meet all drafts without being pinched. The country banks continue to check with liberality, and balances are low. Some of the Milwaukee banks were in the field for currency to-day. Business on the street is reviving, but not rapidly. There are no indications that trade this fall will equal that of last season, when every description of business was more or less inflated with speculation, but the prospects for a good healthy, conservative trade are excellent. The influx of country buyers is considerable, but their purchases are individually confined to sorting up for immediate wants. The receipts of grain are falling off—as field threshing in this latitude is about over, but in a week or two we may confidently look for largely increased receipts from the rest of the Northwestern road.

Exchange was flat, though hardly so depressed as on yesterday. Round lots were placed between banks at ¼@⅛ discount—mostly 15 cents. The counter rates were unchanged—¼@1-5 discount buying and par selling. Buffalo and Oswego 80c@⅛ off.

Flour was in good demand and firm. Wheat ¼@1c better and firm. Corn declined ¼@¼c on No. 1, but advanced 1@1¼c on No. 2. Oats active and steady. Rye unsettled and very irregular. Barley advanced 1@2c. Mess Pork dull. Bulk Meats quiet. Lard nominally firmer. Whiskey scarce, higher and in demand. Lake Freights dull.

Gold was higher in the forenoon, but later in the day the advance was lost. The market opened at 141⅜ and closed at 141⅞. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at 141¼@141½, the inside figure at the close. Silver was nominal at 136@138 buying—the upper figure for large pieces.

The Public Funds were stronger, and for a portion of the list an advance was obtained. The following shows the closing quotations in New York for the past four days:

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

Local Securities were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Chicago City 7s ....

Cook County 7s ....

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

[illegible]

Stock Sales at [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Closing Sales of Clear Sides at 14¼c loose, yesterday afternoon. Sweet Pickled Hams were in request and firm, with sales of [illegible] tcs at 15c, and [illegible] tcs at [illegible] both yesterday afternoon. Lard was held firmer, at 12c for prime steam, with buyers at 12¼c. There was nothing doing.

The offerings of Tallow are light, and the market is firm with sales of 10 tcs good Country at 11¼c.

Cooperage is steady, with sales of prime Pork Barrels at $1.85.

There is a good shipping demand for Whiskey, with buyers at 31c for bonded in class A. There is none in the market, and we hear of no transactions.

Flour was in good, steady demand for shipment, and the market was firm at yesterday's current rates. The sales add up 4,700 brls at $12.25 for White Winters; $9.00@9.75 for Red Winters; $7.50@10.00 for Spring Extras; $5.75@6.60 for Spring Supers, and $7.00 for Rye. The demand is for the New England trade.

The Wheat market was steadier and firmer, the fluctuations being very slight. Red winter was scarce and firm with a good milling demand. For Spring Wheat there was an active inquiry for shipment and filling "shorts," and the market advanced ¼@1c, with sales of [illegible] bu at $2.00 for No. 2 Red; $1.72@1.77 for No. 1; $1.60@1.61½ for No. 2; $1.55@1.56 for No. 2, and $1.30 for Rejected Spring—closing with buyers of No. 2 at $1.64 and No. 3 at $1.56.

The market for No. 1 Corn opened strong, and a fair business was transacted, but subsequently there was less activity, and values receded ¼@½c. For No 2 there was a good shipping demand, and the market advanced 1@1¼c. Rejected was 1c higher. The sales aggregate 318,000 bu at 90@97c for No. 1; 91@92½c for No. 2; 89c for Rejected in store, and 99@99½c for No. 2 afloat—closing steady at 99@99½c for No. 1, and 92@92½c for No. 2 in store.

Oats were in active demand for filling shorts and shipments, and the market ruled quite steady, though at one time there were signs of weakness, but only for a moment. We report transactions to the extent of 318,000 bu at 48¾@44c in store, and 49¼c afloat—closing steady at 49¼@44c.

At the opening the market for Rye was strong, and sales were made at an advance of 1@2c. Subsequently the market became unsettled, and the improvement was entirely lost—closing very unsettled. Sales ranged at $1.00@1.10 for No. 1 and $1.08@1.09 for No 2 in store.

There was a good shipping demand for Barley, and the market advanced 1@2c, with liberal transactions at $1.15 for No. 1; $1.10@1.12 for No. 2, and 95c for Rejected. A sample lot on track sold at $1.09. Malt was quiet, with sales of 1,300 bu at $1.30.

Timothy Seed was fairly active and steady, with sales at $1.80@2.30 for inferior to prime. Clover quiet at $9.75. Flax sold at $2.30.

Lake Freights were dull, with engagements at 5c for Oats to Buffalo, by sail and steam.

The market for Carbon Oil exhibits increased activity, and, owing to the limited character of the supply, prices are firmly held at 31@33c, with an advancing tendency. Linseed Oil continues dull and drooping and prices to-day were again lower. Dealers were generally asking $1.35@1.36, but on fair orders, prices were being liberally shaded. Lard Oil dull and easier, though prices are nominally unchanged.

Cheese was in better request, and prime Factory was firmer at 13½@14½c.

The demand for choice table Butter continues unabated, and, under the meagre arrivals of the past few days, prices have advanced 2@4c. Small packages of strictly prime Dairy, command 23@25c readily, and a few sales were reported to-day at 26c. Common grades are dull and neglected, and without material improvement in prices.

Hides remain dull, with a declining tendency. The inquiry is limited to small orders for shipment, and the stocks are accumulating.

There was no change to notice in the Grocery market. Trade is fair and prices are well maintained. Some large buyers from Kansas made their appearance this morning.

Nails are unsettled and lower—selling to-day on the basis of $5.50. Iron and Steel are steady, with a good demand.

Metals and Tinners' Stock are firm and fairly active.

There is no life whatever in the Wool trade. The market is dull and weak, and there seems to be no immediate prospect for a revival.

The following telegrams were read on 'Change:

NEW YORK, August 30.

Flour less depressed, but easier: $7.85@9.70. Amber Winter Wheat steady, salable. Corn active, better: $1.13@1.16. Oats firmer, quiet; 80c. Pork dull: $23.75. Lard quiet. Whiskey firm. Gold, 141⅞.

LATER.

Flour irregular. Amber Winter Wheat firm. Corn buoyant, unsettled: $1.13@1.18. Oats heavy; 79@80c. Pork firmer, $23.40.

BUFFALO DOCK, August 30.

Receipts of Wheat, 75,000 bu; Corn, 20,000 bu; Oats, 50,000 bu. Freights [illegible] Wheat irregular, nominal. Corn dull; sellers asking $1.05, buyers offering $1.04. Oats quiet; 50,000 ou to arrive sold at 64c.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following is the inspection of Grain, as reported this day:

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible] board in Exchange this afternoon [illegible] markets were quiet and without material changes [illegible]

Beef cattle were dull and weak, though prices were unchanged. The demand was confined chiefly to supplying the wants of local buyers, and feeders [illegible] The market closes dull and heavy [illegible]

The Hog market was active and strong at yesterday's rates. Sales were made at a range of $5.75@8.00 for common to very choice.

Conservative Crop Statements.

The subjoined statements have been published, and although so far as the acreage is concerned they are founded to a considerable extent on inadequate information, still they are regarded as, on the whole, a close approximation to the probable truth:

[illegible]

Comparative Daily Receipts.

The following table shows the receipts of Flour and Grain at the cities named, on the 29th inst. [illegible]

[illegible]

Auction Sales of Coal in New York.

A large auction sale of Scranton, on Wednesday, fully [illegible] tons were sold at decidedly low rates, as follows:

[illegible]

New York Produce Market.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[From the Shipping List.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30, 1867.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yard quotations are steady as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY EVENING, August 30.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week, up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yard Company:

[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following routes:

[illegible]

The shipments to-day and for the week up to this evening were:

[illegible]

The following were the shipments to-day:

[illegible]

The entered sales to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

The following is the new tariff on Live Stock, which went into effect on the 26th:

All Live Stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

[illegible]

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was no life in trade to-day, [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

The Provision Trade of New York.

The following shows the exports of provisions from New York to Europe for the week ending August 26, with comparative statistics:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of [illegible] unless otherwise expressed.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30, 1867.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is a tariff of the Eastern Roads:

[illegible]

LAKE FREIGHTS—There was very light demand for vessels to-day, and rates were nominally unchanged. [illegible] Propellers [illegible] schooners Hippogriff and C. J. Magill, all with Oats [illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 7,864 brls; shipped, 3,870 brls. The demand for Flour was again active, and the market ruled strong at previous prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market was [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........August 30.

[illegible]

CLEARED.........August 30.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 30.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FIRST CARGOES OF GRAIN.—The new propeller barge Henry Howard departed yesterday for Buffalo, with 12,500 bushels of wheat. This is her first cargo of grain.

The schooner Eliza Gerlach, Captain G. P. Mallory, recently built at Cleveland, also cleared yesterday. Her cargo consisted of 17,475 bushels of corn, which is destined for Port Colborne.

THE STEAM BARGE REDMOND PRINDIVILLE.—Among the large number of vessels that cleared from this port yesterday was the finely constructed steam barge Redmond Prindiville, which made her first appearance in our harbor some three days since. This noble craft, which is named in honor of one of our most enterprising vessel men, was built at Gibraltar, at the yard of Messrs Linn & Craig, for Captain Joseph Nicholson, of Detroit. During the past few months the Prindiville has been engaged in the lumber trade—for which she has a carrying capacity of 320,000 feet—between Saginaw, Cleveland, Toledo and Buffalo, but she will in all probability be hereafter employed in the grain trade between Chicago and the latter city. Her engine, which is of the high pressure order, has a twenty-two inch cylinder, and a twenty-four inch stroke. She is in command of Captain George Manning, and is of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 150 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; measures 430 tons old style, and cost $36,000. Her cargo, which consisted of 17,000 bushels of wheat, is consigned to Buffalo parties.

RECEIVING A NEW FOREMAST AND TOPSAIL.—The scow Orion, Captain John Boyd, is at present in our harbor receiving a new foremast and top sail, which were carried away in a squall a few nights since, when about twenty-four miles south of Kenosha.

The new schooner Christian Nicholson, is also in port, being caulked and refitted.

MARINE TRANSFERS.—During the first four months of this year the following sales of vessels were recorded at the Custom House at Buffalo: 1 Propeller, 9 barks, 4 brigs, 33 schooners, 5 tugs, and 1 sloop.

HAULED OFF—LAID UP.—The steamer Illinois has, we learn, withdrawn from the Lake Superior route for the season, and the steamer Northwest will in future leave Detroit on the dates assigned to the former steamer.

The propeller Omar Pasha has been withdrawn from the Chicago and Muskegon route, and will go into the lower lake trade.

The propeller Portsmouth, which thus far this season has been plying between Buffalo and Lake Superior, has been laid up at the former point, her charter having expired.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Samuel Masters, owner of the steam yacht Minnie Harris, who had his foot crushed at Buffalo several days ago, by getting it caught between the vessel and the dock, died from the effects of his injuries on Saturday night, at his residence on Mohawk street, in that city.

IN DISTRESS.—The Green Bay *Advocate* reports that a large bark, name unknown, passed Menominee on Tuesday last, the 1st, under bare poles, with a flag of distress flying. She was lumber laden. A heavy gale was blowing from the southeast.

INCORPORATED.—The Cleveland Dry Dock Company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Tuesday. The association has been formed for the purpose of building, re-building, and repairing all kinds of steamboats and other water craft, and operating a dry dock or docks. The amount of capital stock is $60,000, divided into shares of $500 each. The corporators are Samuel W. Eaton, Hubbard H. Church, Aaron P. Mallory, Joseph James, and Edgar [illegible]

A SAILOR INJURED.—Mr. Gray, first mate of the bark Montmorenci, was seriously, if not fatally, injured on Wednesday morning, while the vessel was being towed into Lake Huron by the tug Samson. During the operation Mr. Gray was caught in the tow line, which resulted in crushing one of his legs and tearing three fingers from his hand. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, &c., are being extensively offered by American manufacturers, and that there are other parties in the market, offering goods of inferior quality. Our goods may be recognized by the trade mark and name, which are stamped on every article of our own manufacture.

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated, on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and are guaranteed in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

Dr. James.

The eminent Specialist—formerly of New Orleans, but for six years past located in Chicago—is acknowledged by the profession and the press, North and South, as well as by those who have had occasion to require his services, to be the most skillful and successful physician in the United States, in the treatment and cure of Diseases of a Private Nature—such as syphilis, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Gleet, Fistula, and all disorders of a Contagious Venereal Character.

The Doctor can be consulted at his office and parlors, 88 Randolph-st. (corner of Dearborn, upstairs,) from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. (Sundays, 9 to 12,) or by letter, P. O. Box 496, Chicago, Ill. Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Consultations strictly confidential. Send two red stamps for new treatise on Spermatorrhea,—sent to any address, in sealed envelope, on receipt of postage.

From an Eminent Chemist.

439 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 5th, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An impartial sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to cause a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Upham's Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid

[illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

Astrology.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

In all Private Matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, [illegible]

Private Consultations.

Dr. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Treatment from 9 to 6. Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, [illegible] P. O. Box 134. [illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest $110, $75 and $30, currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad,

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF **STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY** AND **OTHER PROPERTY.**

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2D DIST. IOWA, DAVENPORT, AUG. [illegible]

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible] at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, [illegible] in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

[illegible]
Collector 2d District.

Educational.

HATHAWAY'S ACADEMY, No. 172 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

With accomplished and experienced Lady Teachers, at its new building, No. 345 Michigan-av. [illegible]

About the 20th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation. [illegible] JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. [illegible] 16 Barclay-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

[illegible]

Watches.

Superior Imitation GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO., [illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, [illegible]

THOS. WHITLEY, Chairman of the Building Committee.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

THE WESTERN HALF OF

The Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILROADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line Between the two Oceans.

The present western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific; but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 863 miles $28,500,000, or at the average rate of $33,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, assistance in money, credit and valuable property, worth over $3,000,000 in gold, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.

II. The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome within the first 150 miles, and in a few months the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevada, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the through traffic. [illegible]

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, beside the own incredible local traffic, the whole volume of through business which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals [illegible]

VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, [illegible]

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds,

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the FIRST LIEN upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their bonds in coin, being made under the Specific Contract Law of California, authorized and [illegible]

In these important particulars the securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money market of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS NOW pay the holders about

TWELVE PER CENT ADVANTAGE,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities Bought and Sold; Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received on favorable terms.

White Lead.

OLDEST WHITE LEAD And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1841.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHARLES P. VICKERS, Secretary. THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

FOR SALE BY FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, J. H. REED & CO., And all Wholesale Druggists.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LINSEED & CASTOR OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO'S Warranted Strictly Pure White Lead

STANDARD PURE, UNION AND OTHER BRANDS OF

WHITE LEAD.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS HAM & CO., SMITH & DWYER, HOOKERS & CO.,

AND ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Scales.

AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

Manufacturers [illegible]

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Truck.

[illegible]

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents. 224 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

General Notices.

GOURAUD BROS.

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proof of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as harmless as WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the country.]

439 BROADWAY, July 5, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth, styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased, by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. R. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Old Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From C. F. J. Cothers, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

This Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

[From Hon. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, as a chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles prepared by him."

[From Mr. J. H. Dillingham, Dentist, [illegible]]

[illegible]

[From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J.]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivalled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it myself, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as pleasant, dentifrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[From Alexander S. Dougherty, M. D., [illegible] Newark, N. J.]

[illegible]

[From Mr. A. T. Johnson, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since a friend of mine from New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, [illegible] [illegible] Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT beats all the rest. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

[From James Mairs, M. D., 98 Clinton Place, New York.]

"DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been induced to use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and spongy to the touch, and bled upon [illegible] After using the SOZODONT a few weeks, they [illegible] I consider the SOZODONT the most [illegible]

Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Pamphlet [illegible]

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,

CHEMISTS,

PHYSICIANS,

MINISTERS,

LITERARY MEN,

MERCHANTS,

BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF OUR Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations put up by unprincipled venders, [illegible]

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive material used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

[illegible]

SAFETY

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm sounded from box No. [illegible] at an early hour this morning, was caused by the burning of a small shanty and shed situated in the rear of No. 182 Union street. The damage was slight, and the loss trifling.

[illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Prominent German Citizen Takes Ten Grains of Morphine—The Act Probably Fatal.

The Cause of the Rash Deed—A Young and Faithless Wife.

[illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Business Block on State Street in Flames—Loss, $100,000.

Statements of Losses and Insurance.

[illegible]

PROBABLY FATAL RUNAWAY.

A Boy Thrown from a Wagon.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A NOBLE JUSTIFICATION.

Letter from a Peanut Stand—Apologies for Mistakes—An Immense Business.

We print the following letter because we like to give everybody a chance to be heard. [illegible]

ROBBERY IN A BANK.

Five Thousand Dollars Stolen from a Messenger.

[illegible]

Western Patents.

[illegible]

Base Ball Match Game.

[illegible]

Personal Items.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Provision Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

DEXTER PARK, UNION STOCK YARDS. SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1867. PURSE, $500. MILE HEATS, BEST 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON, MONDAY, SEPT. 2d NEXT. LUCILLE WESTERN, MR. W. H. WHALLEY. EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. BLACK CROOK.

OPENING FESTIVAL, 1st Scotch Presbyterian Congregation.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ELEGANT LOT OF OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Will be sold AT AUCTION, Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock. ORMAND & CO., Auctioneers.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW, ONE DAY ONLY, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867, ON LOT BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND ADA-STS, WEST SIDE, CHICAGO. DAN RICE Positively Appearing as CLOWN!

THE TRE COMIQUE. OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

BURLINGTON HALL—

DRAMATIC—At Arlington's Hall.

INSTRUCTIONS IN DANCING—

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—To-morrow, Saturday, 31st. DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—At Daniel Scott & Co.'s. DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION. By HINTON & EATON, On SATURDAY, Aug. 31st. Furniture, Carpets, Matting, Mattresses, Cigars, Tobacco, Silver-Plated Ware, &c. French China and Bohemian Ware. HINTON & EATON.

Boarding and Lodging.

17 South Union-st., near Randolph-st.

17 Dearborn-st., McCardle House.

18 Fourth-av., within five minutes of P.O.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann.

54 South Green-st.—A few single gentlemen.

71 East Monroe-st.—A front room furnished.

111 South Halsted-st.—Two pleasant rooms.

112 Adams-st.—Handsomely furnished.

114 Franklin-st., at the St. Cloud House.

132 South Clark-st.—A nicely furnished.

174 West Washington-st.—A large furnished.

219 Ontario-st., east of Clark-st.—A pleasant.

258 Wabash-av.—A front parlor.

266 West Randolph-st.—Two furnished.

283 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished.

311 State-st.—A pleasant room to rent.

356 Wabash-av.—Two gentlemen can obtain.

364 Ohio-st., North Side.—Furnished.

671 State-st.—Two pleasant front rooms.

717 West Lake-st.—Two gentlemen can.

WABASH-AV.—For the advance of $300.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The two story and basement brick house.

TO RENT—Two two-story dwelling houses.

TO RENT—A cottage, with 3 rooms.

TO RENT—A cottage, 1½ stories, good.

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—House, furniture and barn, No. 50 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—From Sept. 1st, two good two-story and basement cottages.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A brick house.

TO RENT—A pleasant house of 6 rooms.

TO RENT—A very desirable house.

TO RENT—A first class marble front.

TO RENT—A large two story brick building.

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

TO RENT—A pleasant dwelling.

TO RENT—On South Side, a two-story house.

TO RENT—A new two-story frame house.

TO RENT—A first class cottage.

TO RENT—Cottage No. 158 North.

TO RENT—A tenement No. 973 West.

TO RENT—817 West Monroe-st., new.

TO RENT—Splendid house of 10 rooms.

TO RENT—Cottage containing four rooms.

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling.

TO RENT—Two new, nice cottages.

TO RENT—A first-class cottage, five rooms.

TO RENT—An elegant marble front.

TO RENT—New cottage house.

TO RENT—121 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—131 Ohio-st., 3-story house.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for two.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms.

TO RENT—A well furnished front room.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished rooms.

TO RENT—A room in the rear.

TO RENT—Front chamber.

TO RENT—Two suits of rooms.

TO RENT—In May, with furniture.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, cheap.

TO RENT—One or two lodging rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Berlin.

TO RENT—Two furnished sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—Six rooms and two closets.

TO RENT—Rooms without board.

TO RENT—3 rooms, and furniture for sale.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms.

TO RENT—Cheap—A nicely furnished.

TO RENT—A pleasant lodging room.

TO RENT—4 rooms in second story.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—For a term of years.

TO RENT—With steam power.

TO RENT—Two story brick building.

TO RENT—A store on West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Two large new stores.

TO RENT—The second story.

TO RENT—Three story building.

TO RENT—And For Sale—Whitney's.

TO RENT—Large 2-story building.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—A river lot on the South Branch.

TO LEASE—For a term of years.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One warehouse.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Government.

FOR SALE—A fine set of rosewood.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A pocket-book.

LOST—A small gold breast-pin.

LOST—On Wednesday last.

FOUND—Yesterday morning.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Chambers & Lancaster.

FOR SALE—A small house and lease.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 252.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Rumsey.

FOR SALE—104 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain.

FOR SALE—To Capitalists—A central.

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence.

FOR SALE—House—Containing four rooms.

FOR SALE—Alexander-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—50x125 on Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, 128.

FOR SALE—96x125 on the corner.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—48x181 on Indiana av.

FOR SALE—116x134 feet corner.

FOR SALE—Indiana-av., corner.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Desirable and very attractive farm.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Chicago real estate.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country residence.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms.

FOR SALE—Or trade.

FOR SALE—One of the finest peach.

FOR SALE—Very choice suburban.

FOR SALE—Cottages, with one or more.

FOR SALE—At Harlem—Only 8 miles.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and good will.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, cheap.

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a first-class.

FOR SALE—My new and splendid photograph gallery.

FOR SALE—A steam saw and shingle mill.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for buying.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a.

FOR SALE—Grocery.

FOR SALE—A first class drug store.

FOR SALE—Paper box manufactory.

FOR SALE—Feed mill.

FOR SALE—Boarding-house.

FOR SALE—The stock of a first class.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, cheap.

FOR SALE—Grocery—Will be sold at.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Harness, stock.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen.

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife.

BOARD—By a young gentleman.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife.

BOARD—Permanent board from Sept.

BOARD—The writer desires to obtain.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Life insurance canvassers.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our Religious and National Pictures.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent teacher of dancing.

WANTED—Salesman for the city and country.

WANTED—Dry goods salesman to go into the country.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class plowsmith.

WANTED—A first class general wood worker.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent lady to take charge.

WANTED—Everywhere, ladies of energy.

WANTED—A good plain sewer to go to Hyde Park.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work.

WANTED—A good girl in a small family.

WANTED—Immediately at Barnes House.

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A girl for general house work.

WANTED—Girl—One that is a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in the country.

WANTED—A good girl, one who understands cooking.

WANTED—A girl to nurse and do chamberwork.

WANTED—A girl that is able and willing to do the chamberwork.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl to do general housework.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen.

WANTED—This day, 60 men for saw-mills.

WANTED—Immediately.

WANTED—500 men on U. P. R. R.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—All men to know that.

WANTED—To borrow a few thousand dollars.

WANTED—An experienced hand for.

WANTED—A gentleman forty-seven years of age.

WANTED—An energetic man with.

WANTED—Sewing machine agents.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—First class furnished house.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 4 to 6 rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—House of from seven to nine rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant house.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—Part of a store.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house.

WANTED—To Rent—A suite of unfurnished rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 9 or 10 rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant suite of rooms.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondents—By two young ladies.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take an interest.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the commission business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With cash capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take one-half interest.

PARTNER—Wanted—A business man.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Correspondence wanted.

PERSONAL—Will N. M. of P. write.

Strayed and Stolen.

STOLEN—From our business door.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a No. 1 man.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who can write.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a store.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a store.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Electro Silver Plater.

SITUATION—Wanted—A situation in any capacity.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who has received a good education.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a soldier.

SITUATION—Wanted—A situation by a young man.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper.

SITUATION—Wanted—A German merchant.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—By an intelligent lady.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do housework in a small family.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female.

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole world.

AGENTS—Wanted to sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—For my new work.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the War.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Silver.

AGENTS—Wanted—For.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE HISTORY OF THE.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energy.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the.

AGENTS—Wanted—To introduce.

AGENTS—Wanted—For WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A first class.

FOR SALE—A large, bright bay.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One good.

FOR SALE—A span of small horses.

FOR SALE—A pair of.

FOR SALE—Horse.

FOR SALE—A close carriage.

FOR SALE—A good.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames'.

FOR SALE—Two.

FOR SALE—One.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Civil Officers in the Southern Military District

General Grant's Order Forbidding their Reinstatement.

[illegible] of the Orders Affecting Southern Commanders.

[illegible] Amnesty Proclamation Looked for.

[illegible] Internal Revenue Receipts for the Fiscal Year to [illegible] $12,582,707.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Another Speech from the Emperor Napoleon.

Allusions to Mexico and Affairs in Germany.

[illegible] of Ristori and Troupe for the United States.

[illegible] by the French Academy for a Poem on [illegible] Lincoln.

[illegible] for the Sale of the [illegible] of St. Thomas Favorably Received by the Danish Journals.

THE SOUTH.

[illegible] Pope's Order for an [illegible] Election in Alabama.

[illegible] Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Texas.

[illegible] Favorable Report from the Sea Island Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

[illegible]